

Monday

The Olympics
Does the Olympic flame
still burn bright? Part one
of a Spectrum Series



Bloody memorial
Trevor Fishlock visits
Grenada's "museum of
liberation", and sees a
bloodstained shirt

Blitzkrieg
Ferdinand Mount looks
at the Thatcher Blitzkrieg
on middle class privilege

Women's theatre
Monday Page examines
the trials and tribulations
of women's theatre

Rugby
David Hands and Gerald
Davies on Rugby
competitions in England
and Wales

Reprieve for Scott Lithgow

Hopes of saving the Scott
Lithgow yard brightened after
Britoil extended the deadline
for cancelling its vital rig order
with the Clyde-side yard.

Trifalgar House is now ready
for detailed talks with Britoil on
completion of the North Sea rig,
already two years late. The
extension will give rival bidders
more time to complete nego-
tiations for the yard. Page 21

Kidnap charge

A man aged 27 has been
charged with kidnapping Mr
Ravindra Mhatre, aged 48, the
Indian assistant commissioner
in Birmingham who disap-
peared and was found dead in
Leicestershire.

Yards shake-up

The Royal Dockyards may soon
face competition from private
yards for some warship refit
work, after their efficiency was
criticized by the Comptroller and
Auditor General. Page 2

Benn prediction

Mr Tony Benn said a landslide
Labour victory in the forthcoming
general election would force the
Prime Minister to change course
or lead to her being ousted as
Conservative Party leader. Page 2

Basra shelled

Iranian troops shelled Basra
and claimed to have seized the
oil-rich Iraqi islands in the Al
Hawziah marshes. Page 5

Murder verdict

Norman Smith was found guilty
of the murder of Susan Ren-
hard, an art student, in the
Derbyshire Peak District last
June. He was ordered to be
detained during her Majesty's
pleasure. Page 3

Lyrical shares

The Lyric Theatre, Hammer-
smith, west London, hopes to
raise £100,000 to save its most
successful productions in the
West End by offering shares
which will attract full tax relief
under the Business Expansion
Scheme. Family money, page 25

ETA jeered

Thousands of mourners
chanting anti-ETA slogans at the
funeral in San Sebastian of the
assassinated Socialist politician,
Enrique Casas Viza. Page 6

Rugby return

Peter Winterbottom returns to
the England Rugby Union team
to play France next week. The
flank forward missed last
Saturday's match against Ire-
land because of a hip injury.
Page 30

Leader page 9
Features: On youth training, from
Letters, Faithful, and Mr R
Kilroy-Silk, MP. EEC com-
missioners, from Mr G Harris
transplants from Canon G B
Bentley.
Leading articles: Marriage and
the Church of England; Royal
Society.
Features, pages 6-8
Not an interview with Samuel
Beckett, a rift over the video
nasty report: future of the
British Council; Fleet Street's
permanent silly season.
Obituary, page 10
The Rev Dr Sherwin Bailey,
Colonel W J Shoolbred.

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Murray supports wider action over GCHQ ban

By Barrie Clement, Labour Reporter

Union leaders' anger over
Mrs Thatcher's refusal to lift
the ban on GCHQ could spill
over into direct defiance of
labour laws.

Mr Len Murray, general
secretary of the TUC, said
yesterday that he would support
what could amount to unlawful
secondary action by non civil
service unions on a "day of
action" next Tuesday. Civil
servants have been urged to
hold rallies, demonstrations and
a half-day stoppage.

Speaking on Radio 4 yester-
day, Mr Murray said: "If
members of other unions
support their civil service
colleagues by acting in the same
way, that will be OK by me."

Asked if that would be
unlawful, he said: "I don't
know. What I do know is that it
is a call for just and proper
action in defence of a freedom
intrinsic to democracy. That is
and must be, our paramount
concern."

He urged all trade unionists
to show their "outrage and
repugnance" of government
actions. The labour move-
ment's anger over the ban was
reinforced on Thursday when
Mrs Thatcher met a union
deputation and rejected guaran-
tees on the maintenance of
essential intelligence services at
GCHQ.

Staff at the centre are
exempted from the half-day
strike.

Mr Murray's comments con-
stitute the first time he has in-
effect supported defiance of the
law in any specific dispute,
although he has not acknowl-

edged its illegality. He refused
to countenance support for
unlawful action in the *Stockport
Messenger* dispute.

There is little doubt that the
Cabinet will interpret strikes by
unions outside the Civil Service
as breaching the law on
secondary action. There is little
doubt the courts would agree.

However, it was not clear last
night what support there would
be for such stoppages, although
Mr David Basnett, general
secretary of the General, Mu-
nicipal, Boilermakers and Al-

Support for industrial action
outside the Civil Service grew
when Mr Les Wood, general
secretary of UCATT, the
280,000-strong construction
workers union, called on mem-
bers to strike for half a day on
Tuesday.

lied Trades Union, told *The
Times* that he wanted all his
members, apart from those
employed in essential services,
to stage a half-day strike.

In another development yester-
day, the Council of Civil
Service Unions promised to
make up the pay of anyone
dismissed from GCHQ for
refusing to give up union
membership.

All employees have been
given until Thursday to re-
nounce their right to union
membership. If they do, they will
be given £1,000. The alternative
is transfer, or dismissal.

Mr Bill McCall, chairman of
the council's policy committee,
said that the TUC's "inner
cabinet", the finance and

general purposes committee,
which meets in emergency
session on Monday, would be
asked to agree to financial
support should it be needed.

Mr McCall said that initial
opinion led them to believe
the unions would have
"good grounds" for taking the
Government to court. He said
anyone dismissed could count
on union support in suing for
damages for breach of contract.

Other legal action is planned
through acts of human rights.
If anyone was dismissed from
GCHQ, there was little doubt it
would provoke "intensive"
industrial action throughout the
Civil Service, Mr McCall said.

Civil Service union officials
last night told GCHQ staff:
"keep your nerves, stay cool;
there is safety in numbers".
(Craig Seton writes.)

Union leaders feel the
Government's stand is putting
great pressure on those who
have not yet signed option
forms to give up their union
membership or seek a transfer.

Last night in Cheltenham
they organized another staff
meeting and for the first time
since the dispute began, barred
the press because members
wanted to know what to do
next.

Officials want to convince
staff that the March 1 deadline
for signing the forms will not
mark the beginning of dismis-
sals for those refusing to sign.
They believe that Mr Peter
Marychurch, director of
GCHQ, has been given con-
siderable leeway on when to
introduce the ban.

BA dispute delays 30,000

By Our Labour Reporter

More than 30,000 passengers
will have been delayed by the
24-hour strike by British Air-
ways crew at Heathrow airport.
The protest is due to end today.
Terminals were crowded with
frustrated, but most of them
were rebooked on other flights,
according to the company.

Of the 1,000 stewards and
stewardesses due at work
yesterday only 50 turned up.
The strike is in protest at a pay
offer worth per cent over two
years.

It is understood that only
eight of the airlines 149
departures left Heathrow.

Out of 141 arrivals only 39
managed to get to the airport.
These totals include all
overseas European and domes-
tic services, scheduled to be
operated by British Airways
through Heathrow.

British Airways, which put
the cost of the action at £4m,
said last night that they
expected most flights would be
back to normal today, but there
may be some delays.

The action by a total of 4,500
members of the British Airways
Stewards and Stewardesses
Association, a branch of the
Transport and General
Workers' Union, was the first of
a planned campaign of 24-hour
strikes.

The cabin crews are protest-
ing about a two-year pay deal
worth 4 per cent this year and 3
per cent in 1985 linked to a
profit-sharing scheme.

The only other group to reject
the offer are the 6,700 engineer-
ing and maintenance workers,
who have been asked by their
leaders to stage an all-out strike,
or accept the deal. It was
understood that they had
pledged they would not refuse
some flights using "blackleg"
cabin crews.

The union has said that
yesterday's strike would be the
first among many unless the
company reopened negotia-
tions. No meetings between
the two sides are planned.

Mr Michael Coleman, shop
steward for short haul cabin
crews, said: "The disruption to
passengers is totally regrettable.
All we want is a decent living
wage."

Israelis open fire on Arab civilians

From Robert Fisk, Beirut

A Saudi-sponsored cease-
fire took effect along the front
line in Beirut yesterday, thou-
sands of Shia Muslims in
southern Lebanon demon-
strated in village streets and
mosques after Israeli troops had
opened fire amid a crowd of
civilians in the village of
Maarak.

Police reports from the area
spoke of up to four dead and 25
civilians wounded by the
Israelis after stones had been
thrown at a convoy of their
military vehicles. Local Israeli
officers, who originally said that
no one had been hurt, were
reported last night to have
conceded that at least two
civilians were wounded.

A spokesman for the United
Nations force, which patrols
that area of southern Lebanon,
said that he had heard one man
had died and 11 other civilians
had been injured in the
incident, which is sure to
worsen even further the already
embittered relations between
Israel's occupation forces and
the Shia Muslim population of
southern Lebanon.

Only a week ago, Shaikh
Raghib Harb, the Shia leader in
the neighbouring village of
Jibchit and an outspoken critic
of the Israelis, was murdered
near his home and local
villagers blamed Israeli agents
for the killing.

Delhi alerts troops to move into Punjab

Delhi (Reuters) - The Indian
Army has been ordered to stand
by ready to move into the state
of Punjab if the situation
worsens, official sources said
last night. The death toll in four
days of sectarian strife there
rose to 35.

Two more people were shot
dead and at least six seriously
wounded yesterday in three
separate extremist attacks, the
Press Trust of India news
agency reported.

The official sources said Mrs
Indira Gandhi, the Prime
Minister, heading a crisis
committee of top officials, was
seeking ways to contain the

A broadcast on Beirut state
radio said that a convoy of 30
Israeli vehicles had arrived in
Maarak and that troops had
begun arresting youths in the
village. The shooting, the radio
said, broke out after crowds of
villagers had gathered beside
their mosque and thrown stones
at the soldiers. United Nations
unreported hearing four local
explosions after the Israelis
cordoned off the village.

The United Nations reported
that Israeli ambulances and
helicopters were taking casualties
from Maarak to hospitals in
Sidon and Tyre. Soon
afterwards, a hand grenade was
thrown at an Israeli patrol in
the main square in Sidon; the
Israelis later said none of their
men had been hurt.

There were a few infractions
of the Beirut truce towards
evening as rocket-propelled
grenades were fired across the
"green line" dividing the city
but, rather remarkably in view
of the capital's hundreds of
other doomed ceasefires, most
of the militias obeyed the orders
to stop shooting.

The Syrians had given their
support to the truce although
the Saudis made it clear in
Damascus yesterday that no
political initiative was involved
in the ceasefire arrangements;
which means that neither side
in Beirut is likely to feel much
need to abide by them.

growing violence. The Army
had been alerted to move if the
situation worsened.

Paramilitary patrols have
been stationed on Delhi's
outskirts to prevent Punjab
extremists from infiltrating the
capital.

Fresh paramilitary reinforce-
ments arrived in the state
yesterday as curfews in force for
11 days in six main Punjab
towns were again extended.

District administrators ordered
shops to close by dusk. Rail
patrols were increased, armed
guards put on trains and
passengers searched for wea-
pons at stations.



Closed forum: Mr Cecil Parkinson, who was jostled, pelted with eggs and prevented from speaking at Essex University in Colchester yesterday.

Tory trio face three hostile receptions

By Staff Reporters

The Prime Minister and two
of her senior colleagues faced
hostile receptions at three
separate venues yesterday.

An egg hit Mrs Margaret
Thatcher's car in Warwick; Mr
Cecil Parkinson was prevented
by a jeering mob from speaking
to Essex University students;
and Mr Norman Tebbit was
told to get on his bike in
Nottingham.

The Prime Minister smiled
throughout her ordeal, the
Secretary of State for Trade
and Industry turned his misfor-
tune to advantage, but Mr
Parkinson, Mr Tebbit's prede-
cessor, was jostled, kicked and
pelted with eggs and tomatoes
in Colchester.

Mrs Thatcher's Daimler was
also showered with paper pie
doves when she arrived at a
noisy reception at Warwick
University to open a new high
technology science building.

One man was dragged from a
crowd of about 600 students
protesting against education
spending cuts and arrested, but
Mrs Thatcher's opponents did
not have it all their own way.
Conservative students chanted
"Cruise On".

The Prime Minister, who
kept smiling throughout her
three-hour visit, said she
thought the students were well
behaved.

Mr Parkinson was pelted
with eggs and rotten tomatoes
when he tried to enter a lecture
theatre at Essex to speak to a
Conservative students meeting.

The former Conservative
chairman tried to reason with
the mob, but his words were
drowned. After consultations
with police and university
officials the meeting was
abandoned.

Essex University said later
many of the demonstrators had
no connection with the univer-
sity.

Mr Tebbit, who was touring
Raleigh of Nottingham, the
world's largest bicycle factory,
told a group of workers
chanting "On yer bike" that
his famous remark might have
helped to sell more bicycles.



Mrs Thatcher: Smiled throughout her ordeal

Traffic on move as blockade ends

By Our Foreign Staff

Traffic began to move again
through France yesterday as the
French lorry drivers lifted
nearly all the blockades which
have paralysed roads for the
past nine days after a call from
their leaders to abandon their
action.

Only six blockades remained
last yesterday of the 200 in
place the previous day, but it is
going to be some days before
traffic gets back to normal.
Huge convoys of long-distance
juggernauts began moving along
the main Alpine motorway
linking France and Italy as
Italian customs officers, whose
go-slow sparked off the original
protest, resumed normal work-
ing. The Brenner Pass between
Austria and Italy was still
blocked, however, by angry
Austrian drivers demanding a
complete reorganization of the
Italian customs system.

In an effort to clear the roads
as quickly as possible, Britain,
Germany and France have
suspended the normal ban on
Sunday driving in Europe, and
the regulations on the number
of hours drivers may spend at
the wheel.

Some French drivers aban-
doned their blockades only
reluctantly after their unions'
appeal, but an ever-growing
number, cold and weary, had
already begun to pull out. The
two main organisations, The
National Road Transport Fed-

eration, and Unotra, made
their decision after M Jacques
Delors, the Acting Prime
Minister, had promised them
talks beginning on Monday if
the blockades ended.

The drivers began their block-
ade last week in the wake of
industrial action by customs
officers on both sides of the
Franco-Italian border, and it
quickly escalated, in to Europe's
worst ever traffic jam affecting
France, Italy, Britain, Switzer-
land, Austria, Belgium, West
Germany and the Netherlands.

They are demanding quicker
and tighter control on border
crossing procedures, compen-
sation for time lost during the
customs dispute, and a cut in
fuel oil tax.

Talks took place earlier this
week between the Transport
Ministers M Charles Flerman
and drivers' representatives.
The Government put forward a
nine-point plan including re-
vised crossing procedures and
compensation. But the negotia-
tion stalled on the fuel oil
issue.

M Delors has now promised
to discuss increasing the haul-
age industry's competitiveness
by cutting VAT on diesel fuel,
and to consider measures to
improve the driver's conditions
of work.

There was little new in what
he said, but M Delors, who is
Continued on back page, col 6

Rebels hold 16 Britons in Angola

By Our Foreign Staff

Unita, the Angolan rebel
movement claimed yesterday to
have captured 77 foreign tech-
nicians including 16 Britons
and 46 Portuguese, in an attack
on a diamond mine at Kafunfu
in the north east of the country.

In a statement issued in
Lisbon yesterday the South
African-backed movement said
that the hostages would be
marched south, adding any
intervention by land or air
against the column of hostages
will have serious repercussions
on the captives.

The communiqué also hinted
that conditions would be set for
the release of the Britons. This
condition may be the release of
the seven British mercenaries in
prison in Luanda since 1976.

A spokesman for Mining and
Technical Services (MATSI), the
company for which the British
technicians work, said that from
Unita communiqué two of them
were identifiable as Mr
Neil Ayres, a geologist from
Bristol and Mr Thomas Murphy
an engineer. Two others named
as Mr Robert Clauso and Mr
Robin Kennedy are thought to
work for Intraco and American
company which services mining
equipment.

The spokesman said there
may have been some fighting
and casualties but none among
MATSI staff. There was no news
of the Defence Systems Inter-
national personnel, former SAS
men, who lived on the mine
ostensibly to curb diamond
smuggling.

The Kafunfu mine operated
by the state-owned Diamang
Company is a long way west of
the main mining areas and far
more vulnerable. Kafunfu itself
is the headquarters of an
extensive operation which in-
volves diverting a river and

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WITHIN YOUR REACH

Continued on back page, col 1

Killer of art student to be detained at her Majesty's pleasure

From Our Correspondent, Nottingham

Norman Smith was ordered to be detained during Her Majesty's pleasure after a jury of eight women and four men found him guilty yesterday of murdering Susan Renhard, aged 21, in the Derbyshire Peak District last June.



Norman Smith and his victim, Susan Renhard.

Smith, aged 18, was told by Mr Justice Cawfield at Nottingham Crown Court: "This jury has found you guilty of the offence of murder. The girl you killed, the jury say you strangled. She was a gem amongst maidens. She resisted. I have no doubt, to the death the attack you made upon her modesty."



Smith, a student of Sunny-side Villas, Buxton Road, Castleton, Derbyshire, stood impassively as the jury foreman announced the verdict after a retirement of 2 hours, 40 minutes. Smith's parents were in court as the sentence was given. The judge said that by law there was only one sentence he could pass.

Miss Renhard, an art student at Manchester Polytechnic, was found strangled and partly clothed at Cavedale, a beauty spot in the Peak District on June 27 last year. She was engaged to be married and had gone out to take photographs as part of a college course on graphics and design.

Smith admitted meeting her, but denied hitting her or strangling her. Mr Martin Thomas, QC, for the defence claimed that Miss Renhard was still alive when Smith left the scene, and suggested that someone else may have come along later and killed her.

The dead girl's father, Mr David Renhard, a retired law lecturer, of West Hagley, Stourbridge, Worcestershire, said after the verdict: "It has been a very stressful and emotional week. To see a young man sent down for life is very distressing whatever he is."

"We miss our daughter very much. It is impossible to make up for a lost daughter. I was really touched by the remarks of the judge about the sort of girl Susan was. She was just like that. She was very humorous and a lovely girl."

He added: "The police have been wonderful throughout the investigation. Both sets of parents were in court every day of the week-long trial. Smith's mother and father were in the public gallery when the verdict was announced."

Smith's mother, Mrs Shirley Smith, said after the case: "We are shattered by this. I still believe it was an accident. It was not premeditated."

Her husband, Jim, said: "My wife and I both feel deep sorrow for Susan's family but we also have sorrow ourselves. We hope we are strong enough as a family to survive this. There is tremendous support in our village and we hope Norman will come home quickly."



Vintage port: Mr Brian Tyrrell, aged 47, a fisherman for 31 years, and some of 24 new storage huts in traditional style at Whitstable Harbour, Kent, officially handed over to skippers yesterday. They replace huts on the east side to be demolished for port improvements. (Photograph: Tony Weaver).

More flexible education with computers

New technology will open up further education to women because it is being taught more flexibly than other subjects. Lady Platt of Writtle, chairman of the Equal Opportunities Commission, said yesterday.

She told students and staff at Birmingham Polytechnic that it was vital to give a second chance to those who had missed out at school. Plans to introduce a flexible system of further education in the next few years, including the chance for people to build up a number of credits in a subject at their own pace and to learn from home, would open up opportunities for many.

Crash pilots' bravery praised

Verdicts of accidental death were recorded yesterday on all 20 victims of the helicopter crash in the sea off the Isles of Scilly last July. There were six survivors from British Airways' Oscar November helicopter.

Earlier, the inquest at Penzance was told by one of the survivors that the courage of the pilots prevented even greater loss of life.

Mrs Lucile Langley-Williams, aged 62, said: "I think it would be very sad if we lost sight of what the captains did in the water."

"Bearing in mind the responsibility they had already had, and the sadness we all felt, they were absolutely incredible."

Mrs Langley-Williams, her voice breaking with emotion as she recalled the tragedy, said: "Without them, our story could well have had a very different ending. They kept us going."

Captain Dominic Lawlor, aged 37, and Captain Neil Charleton, aged 30, survived. The other survivors were Mrs Langley-Williams's fellow Isles of Scilly councillor, Mrs Megan Smith, aged 61; Ellen Hanslow, aged 15, and Howard Goddard, aged 11.

Mrs Langley-Williams described how Mrs Smith was saved by a suitcase. "The two children and the pilots were swimming nearby. Captain Lawlor was with Howard and Captain Charleton with Ellen."

"After a while Captain Charleton asked if I was alright and I said I was flagging."

"He came over and as he did so a suitcase came out and he brought it up. Together we got Megan onto the suitcase."

Mrs Langley-Williams joined Ellen while Captain Charleton stayed with Mrs Smith. The sea was like a mill pond but they swam in twos in a little circle surrounded by mist, she said. They heard two helicopters overhead and once saw an aircraft "like a Dinky toy" in a patch of blue sky.

The lifeboat coxswain, Mr Matt Lethbridge, said that he followed a "slight mark" on his radar scanner to find the survivors.

Greenwich museum to charge for entry

By David Hewson

The Government has hinted that it will allow national museums to introduce admission charges and retain the profits from their shops and publications divisions.

The far-reaching decision became public yesterday when the National Maritime Museum at Greenwich announced that it had reached agreement to introduce admission charges from April 2.

Nationally funded museums have always been free to introduce admission charges, but have been reluctant to do so because the profits entrance tickets bring have automatically accrued to the Treasury.

The Greenwich museum has reached a unique agreement with the Office of Arts and Libraries that the receipts will remain with the museum on the understanding that they will not be used to employ extra staff or build new extensions.

The interim agreement is likely to be ratified into a new deal for all nationally-funded museums and galleries which could come into force next year.

The first effect of the move will be to enable the Greenwich museum to reopen on Mondays, after a gap of three years. Later, the money will be used to improve and develop the quality of service.

A combined ticket to the main building and the Old Royal Observatory will cost £1.50, and admission to either £1. A family ticket, for two adults and up to five children, will be available for £4. A combined ticket will be available to children, students, pensioners, disabled people and the unemployed for 75p.

Local residents, living in Greenwich, Lewisham or Tower Hamlets, will be eligible for a neighbourhood ticket, valid for one year, for 40p if they produce some form of identification.

Sikh wins damages against club

A Sikh was yesterday awarded damages against a golf club after a judge ruled that it refused him membership on the grounds of race. Pramjit Singh Hothi, of Teague Crescent, Telford, Shropshire, was awarded damages of £150 and costs against the Wrekin Golf Club, Shropshire.

Birmingham County Court was told that Mr Hothi, aged 40, a postal supervisor, took up golf after a back injury stopped him playing cricket. Mr Edward Coke, counsel for Mr Hothi, said his client was the only applicant to be excluded by the club's committee during the last 30 years. Mr Hothi told the court: "It happened because I am a Sikh. They probably thought that me walking around in a turban wouldn't look nice."

The club denied racial discrimination. The secretary, Mr John Bowen, the captain, Mr John Cooper and the vice-captain, Mr Edward Allen, all said the application was rejected because Mr Hothi had adopted an aggressive attitude at his interview.

Judge Wilson, sitting with two magistrates ordered the club to reconsider Mr Hothi's application for membership.

Standard up 1p
The price of *The Standard*, London's evening newspaper, will go up by 1p to 18p from Monday. Increasing costs are blamed for the rise.

Royal Family cut from TV satire

By Our Arts Correspondent

Independent television's peak-time Sunday night schedules are being hastily reshaped today after a comedy team was ordered to cut all references to the Royal Family from the first show of a satirical puppet series which makes its debut at 10pm tomorrow.

The cuts were ordered by the board of Central Television "as a matter of courtesy" to the Duke of Edinburgh, who is to open the company's new Nottingham studios next Friday.

Staff at the station, which co-produced the 13-part series, *Spitting Image*, with an independent company worked through Thursday night to excise a scene of the Queen talking to the Duke and the Prime Minister, and another which featured the Princess of Wales.

The independent company, also called *Spitting Image*, is understood to have been given the assurance that the scenes can be reinstated in future episodes of the 25-minute topical series. The producers had expected the series to provoke controversy, and it was described as distasteful by a Conservative MP several weeks ago.

The board of Central had not seen the opening episode before its decision. The programme had been cleared by senior Central staff, lawyers, and the Independent Broadcasting Authority.

The cuts are understood to have shortened the programme by five minutes, which will result in the rescheduling of programmes due to follow it. Sir Gordon Hobday, Central's chairman and the Lord Lieutenant of Nottinghamshire, who will be the Duke's host at next Friday's opening ceremony, is believed to have led the call for the cuts.

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The independent company, also called *Spitting Image*, is understood to have been given the assurance that the scenes can be reinstated in future episodes of the 25-minute topical series. The producers had expected the series to provoke controversy, and it was described as distasteful by a Conservative MP several weeks ago.

The board of Central had not seen the opening episode before its decision. The programme had been cleared by senior Central staff, lawyers, and the Independent Broadcasting Authority.

The cuts are understood to have shortened the programme by five minutes, which will result in the rescheduling of programmes due to follow it. Sir Gordon Hobday, Central's chairman and the Lord Lieutenant of Nottinghamshire, who will be the Duke's host at next Friday's opening ceremony, is believed to have led the call for the cuts.

Fines for Sunday sales

Payless, the do-it-yourself retail chain, was ordered to pay nominal fines and £400 costs yesterday after admitting 16 counts of breaking the laws against Sunday trading at two shops in Bromley, south London.

The chairman of Bromley magistrates, Mr Gilbert Smith said: "The purpose of the Shops Act is to dissuade people from opening on Sundays, but in this case justice will be done if we impose nominal fines."

He fined the company £100 on each count. Afterwards Payless's chairman, Mr Tom O'Sullivan, said that the verdict was a victory. "We do not think Bromley council should have brought the case to court and I believe this is the magistrates' way of saying they agree with us."

The magistrates were told the company had paid £8,920 in fines and costs because of 46 council summonses in less than two years.

Mint strikes gold in East

The Royal Mint has struck a HK\$1,000 dollar coin (about \$90) commissioned by the Hongkong Government to commemorate the Chinese lunar year of the Rat.

The coins (right) have been struck in 22 carat gold and weigh 15.98g (a little more than half an ounce) and measure 28.40mm (just over an inch). It has been struck in proof quality, regarded by many as the true test of the mint's craft, in quantities of only 10,000.

The proof coin has a frosted finish to the relief design and a mirror-like background. The bright unscratched coin has been struck to an issue limit of only 20,000.



The proof costs £350 and the bright unscratched £235 (including value-added tax), and each is supplied in a display case. Further details are available from the Royal Mint Coin Club, PO Box 500, Cardiff CF1 1HA.

Heart fears boost sales of low-fat milk

Sales of low fat and long-life milk have increased sharply in the past two weeks, after publicity linking high-fat foods with heart attack.

Express Dairies, Britain's third largest dairy, delivering to 1,250,000 homes a day, said sales have risen by 10 per cent, with customers switching from fresh milk.

Unigate, which delivers to three million homes, said sales of fresh skimmed milk now accounted for about five per cent of deliveries. "We were the first company in Britain to launch a fresh skimmed milk and sales have shown consistent improvement, especially recently," a spokesman said.

Air crash report blames door defects

By Richard Evans

An air crash report published in 1981 killing three people after a baggage door flew open was of a type which had a "history of door defects", an official report has disclosed.

The BAe 748 twin-turboprop airliner, operated by Dan-Air, plunged into a field at Nailstone, Leicestershire, after the rear door was torn from its hinges and lodged on the tailplane, making the aircraft uncontrollable.

The report, published by the accident investigation branch of the Department of Transport, says that there have been 35 instances since 1962, the year the BA3 748 went into service, when a baggage door has opened in flight. On 13 of those occasions the door separated from the aircraft and "five of these struck the tailplane, occasionally causing considerable damage."

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'Buck was passed' at Law Society

By Frances Gibb
Legal Affairs Correspondent

An internal inquiry by the Law Society into its handling of the case of a solicitor who overcharged a client by more than £130,000 is expected to lay blame on the society's council for failure to act on the client's behalf.

Despite some opposition to publication from "old guard" members of the council, the report is due out on Monday in what is being seen as an exercise in frankness on the society's part.

The inquiry was set up after Mr Glanville Davies, a solicitor and council member of the society for 15 years, was ordered to be struck off by a High Court judge last October for overcharging a client by £131,000.

The High Court case was launched by the client, Mr Leslie Parsons, a South Wales businessman, after the Law Society had failed to act on his complaints.

The findings of the inquiry by three council members under Mr Philip Ely were described yesterday by another council member as "frank" and "getting to the bottom of the whole case".

He said Mr Parsons' original complaint ran to about 70 pages and no one bothered to sit down and read it because it was so complicated. It was the old story of the buck being passed on and on and eventually coming to rest on the wrong lap.

He said that the inquiry report names council members who held positions of authority at the time, but that it blames the entire council, as the body which delegates power.

Another inquiry into the case has been conducted by the ombudsman for solicitors' clients, Major-General John Allen, whose criticisms of the Law Society were tempered by general remarks that there had been an improvement in the way the society handles complaints. His report provoked criticism from the Legal Action Group, a 3,000-member association of lawyers, which said the findings were slanted in favour of the society. General Allen denies bias.

Radio opening

Mrs Gertrude Phillipson, aged 105, is to open Radio Trafford 231, Greater Manchester, one of the BBC's experimental neighbourhood radio stations, tomorrow.

Promise to give tenants of charities cash discount may cost £600m

By David Walker, Social Policy Correspondent

The Government's enthusiasm for extending tenants' right to buy their homes may have landed it with a £600m bill for which £10m has been allocated in 1984-85.

That is because the Government wishes to give tenants of charitable housing associations the same rights as council and other housing association tenants.

Last year, the Government bowed to pressure and dropped the proposal after parts of the Housing and Building Control Bill were defeated in the House of Lords. Peers and housing groups argued that even though charitable housing associations had accepted public money for building, giving tenants the right to buy would disrupt their work.

The Government later promised to allow housing associations tenants help to choose a house on the open market. On buying it they would receive the cash equivalent of the discount they would have received if they

had bought their own home as sitting tenants. The Government would pay the cash discount through the Housing Corporation.

But officials considering how to frame this promise in the revised Housing and Building Control Bill, now before the Lords, were alarmed to discover how much it could cost.

About 100,000 tenants of

charitable housing associations are eligible. If they all claimed an average discount of £6,000, the Government would be committed to finding £600m. Even if only a fraction claimed discounts, the provision would cost considerably more than the "fairly insignificant amount", which the Housing Corporation said.

The corporation said: "Discussions are still going on with the Department of the Environment".

The National Housing and town Planning Council, a lobbying group, said that even if the £600m figure was notional, the eventual cost of the government promise - made just before Christmas by Mr Ian Gow, minister for Housing and Construction.

If a housing association tenant bought another house and moved, the incoming tenant would immediately start building up eligibility for a discount if and when they chose to purchase a house.

Mr Gow, announced decision

Warning of Chianti risk 'unfair'

The wine producers of Chianti said yesterday that they had been treated unfairly by Mr Kenneth Clarke, the Minister for Health, who earlier this week said that a combination of drinking the wine and taking certain anti-depressants could be fatal.

The Italian wine contains high levels of tyramine, a substance which cannot be metabolized in patients receiving treatment with the monoamine oxidase inhibitors (MAOIs) group of anti-depressants.

The Italian producers of Chianti Classics say that patients taking the drug are warned by their doctors to avoid a whole range of food and drink.

However, the manufacturers of the drug specifically mention "completely avoiding Chianti wine".

But the same company says that changes in production methods in recent years had almost eliminated the presence of tyramine "and there is no more tyramine in Chianti than in any other table wine".

Chemical warfare tests on troops

The Government has admitted that servicemen have been used in chemical warfare experiments at Porton Down, Wiltshire.

Mr John Lee, Under Secretary of State for Defence Procurement, said on Thursday that volunteers had for many years participated in experiments vital to chemical warfare research.

Mr Tony Banks, Labour MP for Newham North-West, immediately tabled Commons questions asking for details, and whether participants were genuine volunteers.

Mr Lee had told him: "Tests are carefully controlled and

great care is taken to ensure the health and well-being of volunteers. These experiments make a vital contribution to the establishment's work in ensuring the protection of our forces against the threat of chemical attack".

Mr Banks said: "It beggars belief that anyone would genuinely volunteer to be used for experiments involving chemical warfare".

"We therefore need to know who these people are, and whether they have perhaps been cajoled into volunteering for experiments which are clearly dangerous".

Regalia thief jailed

A cleaner who stole the silver-gilt chain of office of the Lord Lyon, who is in charge of heraldry and genealogy in Scotland, was jailed for a year at Edinburgh Sheriff Court yesterday.

Thomas Hill, aged 48, of West Granton Grove, Edinburgh, who worked at New

Register House in Edinburgh, which houses the Lord Lyon's office, admitted stealing the silver Clan Fergus baton and other silverware between July and November last year after he found a key in a drawer.

His total haul was worth about £11,000, but he sold the items to a dealer for £485.

'What's My Line?' to return

'What's My Line?', the television panel game last screened 21 years ago, is being revived by Thames Television. The first programme will be screened live on March 26.

The chairman will be Eamonn Andrews, and on its panel will be the comedian Eric Morecambe, the actress Barbara Kelly, the writer Jilly Cooper, the journalist George Gale, and another member yet to be named. Miss Kelly and Mr Andrews both appeared on the first programme, transmitted by the BBC in July 1951.

Thames' director of light entertainment, Mr Philip Jones, said yesterday that 'What's My Line', which involves panelists questioning guests to discover the unusual jobs they do, "remains one of the best television panel games ever devised".

Ministry check on drink case

The Home Office has asked yesterday for a transcript of the dismissal of a drink-driving charge against Robert Todd, a trombone player, at Basingstoke Magistrates' Court on Thursday.

The musician said he used camphor spirit on his lips when performing and that this caused the high reading on an Intoximeter machine.

Two accused of murder

Two men were remanded in custody for a week at Canterbury Magistrates' Court yesterday charged with the murder of Mr Robert Perry, a security guard, who was shot last week while delivering in Norwood, south London.

They were charged Patrick Terry, 26, of 26, St. George's Road, Norwood, and Robert Perry, 26, of 26, St. George's Road, Norwood.

Newsagent raid charges

Three men charged with robbing Peckham newsagent, Mr Harry Tipton, were remanded in custody for a week at Tower Bridge Magistrates' Court yesterday.

They were charged with robbing Mr Tipton, 27, of 27, St. George's Road, Norwood, and Robert Perry, 26, of 26, St. George's Road, Norwood.

Boys find £3,500

A carrier bag containing £3,500 was found in a car park in Fakenham, Norfolk, yesterday, by Andrew Smith and Paul Utting, both aged 10.



Getting acquainted: The Prince of Wales meeting children from the Brunei international school in Musris, outside the capital.

Brunei displays its hardware

From David Watts, Bandar Seri Begawan, Brunei

The last big independence celebration in South-east Asia, came to an end yesterday with a display by Brunei's small but effective forces.

The executive jets, luxury yachts and merrymaking were put aside for a while as the Brunei armed forces paraded their immaculate equipment through the city and down the busy Brunei River.

For a Sultan who has just been crowned as an honorary general in the British Army, Sir Muda Hassanal Bolkiah's timing has been less than precise. Last night he kept his banquet guests waiting for more than an hour and a half, and he was again some 40 minutes late for the military march past.

But the British heritage of the Royal Brunei Armed Forces

was unmistakable, from the snappy salutes to the carefully blacked tyres of the Land Rovers and the blue Rapier anti-aircraft missiles.

The parade of land forces over, Brunei's small but potent fleet of Exocet-equipped fast patrol boats cruised down the Brunei River making a bizarre contrast with the houses on stilts of Kampong Ayer, with the water village behind. Prince Charles, boarded one of the vessels for a trip down the river to Musris, where he lunched with British officers seconded to the Royal Brunei Armed Forces and met British community schoolchildren.

The children, with their carefully hand-coloured Union Jacks, were cheering the Prince before he was in sight. It was one of the most vivid moments

of the visit. The children seemed to bring the Prince alive. To them he confessed that his one disappointment was not to have been able to play polo. A torrential down-pour, which soaked some of the banquet guests on Thursday night, appeared to destroy any chance of that.

Not only the Prince will be disappointed: The nine Argents, who read the Sultan's polo poems, had already admired the Prince's form on horseback and had looked forward to seeing him take part in a contest which would have involved the royalty of at least four countries: Brunei, Britain, Malaysia and Nepal.

On Sunday the Prince will conclude his stay by visiting the British Army Gurkha battalion stationed in the Seria Outfields.

Soviet economists told to pull their socks up

Moscow (Reuters) - Soviet economists have been told that their remedies for the country's ills are inadequate or out of touch with reality and they must reshape their attitudes.

A decree from the Communist Party Central Committee published on the front page of Pravda yesterday criticized almost every aspect of the work of the Economic Institute of the Soviet Academy of Sciences.

The institute was told to tackle more of the country's concrete economic problems and take the advice of factory workers and those involved in dealing with day-to-day problems.

Western diplomats analysing the statement said it appeared to back up the impression given in recent speeches of Politburo members that the experimental reforms introduced under the late President Andropov would continue.

The new party leader, Mr Konstantin Chernenko, was closely associated with former President Brezhnev and the more lax attitude towards the economy which prevailed under him.

Some diplomats said that many parts of Mr Chernenko's speech to the party plenum last

June were echoed in yesterday's criticism of the state of Soviet economic science.

The economists were told: "Take part in carrying out economic experiments. The implementation of the results of research should be considered the most important task of the institute".

Mr Vitaly Voronnikov, aged 57, one of the younger Politburo members who had a meteoric rise under the brief Andropov rule, said in a speech also published in Pravda that it was important for there to be no let-up in the pace of economic reform.

Mr Voronnikov, once banished by Mr Brezhnev to an ambassadorial post, now holds the powerful position of Premier of the Russian Federation, the largest of the 15 Soviet republics. He was careful to add that he was conveying views also held by Mr Chernenko.

Some analysts said it appeared that Mr Chernenko, who in his speech accepting the party leadership said he would continue on the path of reform but with a "look before you leap" attitude, was not about to hamper moves that could help the economy.

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Which page will you turn to first in tomorrow's Sunday Times?

The Patels of Britain

How the hardworking Patels have prospered - some have become millionaires - by keeping their small businesses open late into the night, 7 days a week.

The Labour Party

On the eve of the Chesterfield by-election, we look at the state of Neil Kinnock's Labour Party.

The Week in Focus

Ian MacGregor, Chairman of The National Coal Board, on the future for coal.

David Dimbleby on his dispute with the NUJ.

People

The new image of Princess Anne.

THE BUDGET

In Business News

Exclusive: The London Business School eve-of-budget forecast for the British economy.

In Look

What the Chancellor could do for women by stopping the £300m a year levy on marriage.



All for 40p

PARLIAMENT Feb 24 1984

Snowdon plea for disabled

HOUSE OF LORDS

Disabled people did not demand sympathy, they asked only for their rights denied to them, the Earl of Snowdon said in the House of Lords during the committee stage of the Chronically Sick and Disabled Persons (Amendment) Bill, sponsored by the Earl of Longford (Lab), the purpose of which is to make discrimination against the disabled unlawful.

The Earl of Snowdon said it was a fiction that those who practised discrimination were brutes. The truth was that they were not monsters but frail human beings who regarded disability, he was sorry to say, with contempt.

It was a tragic pity that a law was needed to protect the disabled from the denial of their elementary rights. They were not asking this as a charitable handout or favour but as a right.

They do not (he said) reproach their unthinking fellow citizens. They ask only their unthinking fellow citizens to think. Legislation cannot itself bring to an end the suffering of disabled people but it would be a huge step forward to that noble end.

Lord Glenarthur, Under Secretary of State for Health and Social Security, said the Government did not accept the need for a Bill of this kind and did not propose to give it any sustenance at any further stage.

COMMONS

Disproportionate increases in rates only encouraged potential entrepreneurs to go elsewhere rather than come to London, Sir George Young, Under Secretary of State for the Environment, said in the Commons in answer to a question.

There was plenty of opportunity to make savings in the ILGA when leaders had been at pains to create a misleading impression and to arouse unnecessary concern about the Government's proposals. Education of inner London children was too important for scare-mongering. Expenditure per pupil was at record levels in real terms.

He said that he agreed that there were threats to the democracy of Londoners in the activities of the mob at Brent in the breaking of the distinction between elected politicians and neutral officers. The integrity of public service had been undermined by a series of political appointments in London.

Those he named were: Mr Reg Race, former Labour MP for Wood Green as head programme officer; Robin Murray, former Tribune Group economic adviser as chief economic adviser; Mr Alan McGarvey, deputy Labour leader of Wandsworth Council as chief executive, Greater London Enter-

prise Board; and Mr Arthur Latham and Miss Marie Amory to the London Transport Board.

There was a black market in orange badges, the Opposition Attorney General (SDP), said, at question time in the House of Lords.

He claimed that badges supplied to disabled people who had since died were being sold on the open market to active people, instead of being returned to the authorities.

Lady Trussington, the Government spokeswoman, said she had no evidence to suggest this was so. Badges were valid for only three years which limited the scope for abuse.

She reported that since the offence of misuse of the orange badge had been introduced in October 1981 there had, up to the end of 1982, been seven prosecutions.

The Government was reviewing the scheme whether further guidance would be helpful in the quest to notify the local authorities of misuse of the scheme.

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Advertising code for Euro-TV

From Ian Murray, Brussels.

A new code of conduct for television advertising has been approved by all 21 member governments of the Council of Europe. Its aim is to impose common standards on broadcasting authorities before the arrival of satellite television on screens through Europe.

The new code means that advertisers would have to take the law into account, not only in the country of transmission but in any other country where there was an audience.

The potentially harmful consequences of tobacco, drugs, medical and alcohol advertisements also have to be taken into consideration, while no use can be made of children which could harm them in any way.

The code also insists that advertisements have to be grouped, clearly identifiable and not of excessive length, "subliminal" advertisements where a message is flashed very briefly into the subconscious from the screen - are also out.

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Hongkong proposals questioned

From David Bonavia, Hongkong.

The Anglo-Chinese negotiations on the future of Hongkong took an unexpected twist yesterday. When Mr Richard Leung, senior unofficial member of the Legislative Council, called for a debate on the proposals being worked out in Peking.

Meanwhile a mini-summit of British officials involved in the discussions is to be held here on Sunday. Sir Richard Evans, the British Ambassador to China, and Mr Richard Leung, Minister of State with responsibility for Hongkong, are expected here for discussions with the Governor, Sir Edward Youde.

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Kohl and Craxi share EEC hopes

From Michael Binyon, Bonn.

Chancellor Helmut Kohl flew to Paris yesterday for talks with President Mitterrand on what can be done to end the crisis in the European Community.

He told a press conference before leaving that a breakdown of the Brussels summit next month would have catastrophic consequences, but said there were real chances of success if all sides showed good will.

His cautious hopes were echoed by Signor Bettino Craxi, the Italian Prime Minister, who ended a day of consultations here yesterday morning by declaring that there had to be compromises on all sides.

Signor Craxi, however, was noticeably cool to suggestions which have been voiced here recently - that the six founding members of the Community, in particular France and Germany, should take the lead in pushing for European unity, without waiting for agreement from the other members.

He said all ten members had interests in a balance and a solution to their own special problems. But any solution should not lead to new imbalances - a clear hint that Italy views with suspicion any suggestion of a Franco-German hegemony in the Community.

Signor Craxi, who described his country's relations with Germany as excellent, also said that Europe should not be limited to agriculture which would be nonsensical.

Chancellor Kohl added that decisive steps had to be taken towards political integration to give a reality to the Treaty of Rome.

Swiss vote on national service

From Alan McGregor, Geneva.

Opponents of a free choice for youths when they reach the military age of 20 fear this would gradually lead to an erosion of the Army's mobilisation strength of 625,000 through refusal of military service is only 2 per cent.

Given the depth of feeling for the Army, which also provides an annual get-together for men with common professional interests, civilian service has little chance of being accepted.

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Iran shells Basra and claims capture of oil-rich Iraqi islands

Tehran (AFP, Reuters) - Iranian forces claimed yesterday in a series of reported successes which were followed by renewed Iraqi missile attacks on Iranian civilians after a 10-day suspension. There was also retaliatory shelling by Iran of Basra, on the Shatt al Arab waterway.

A Tehran military communiqué said that its troops had seized the Majnoon islands in the Al-Hawzah marshes, a 76-square-mile area between the Iranian border and the Baghdad-Basra highway. Iraq has about 50 oil wells there.

More than 1,000 Iraqis were killed in the battle, the communiqué claimed, bringing the Iraqi toll to more than 3,500 since the defensive began on Wednesday.

The statement followed reports of a massive attack north-east of Iraq's chief port and oil terminal of Basra on the Shatt al Arab.

But Iran effectively retracted a report yesterday that its forces had taken the town of Al Qurnah, 30 miles north of Basra, where the Tigris and Euphrates rivers join to form the Shatt al Arab. It was clarified, however, that the Baghdad-Basra highway had been reached at several points, and that Al Qurnah could be taken "when necessary".



But a Reuters correspondent, Subby Haddad, one of the first reporters to reach the town on Thursday evening reported that it was still firmly in Iraqi hands. Haddad said he saw no signs of Iraqis in the vicinity of the town and quoted local officials as saying that the town's residents and armed peasants from surrounding marshlands had helped the Iraqi army to wipe out an attacking Iranian force seven miles further east.

Haddad quoted the Iraqi officials as saying more than 1,500 Iraqis had been killed and 350 taken prisoner.

The Iraqi Government ridiculed the Iranian report, said no Iraqi territory had been captured. It said more than 4,770 Iraqis had been killed on two fronts since Wednesday evening.

An Iraqi communiqué confirmed the strength of the

offensive, disclosing that fighting was taking place over a front almost 60 miles long, and that Iranian troops had succeeded in penetrating at least 16 miles into the country.

The Iraqi Defence Minister, General Adnan Keirallah, said that his forces had repulsed an Iranian attack on Ahwar, 22 miles from the border and seven miles west of the Tigris.

In another development, the Iraqi News Agency reported a dogfight over Khafagieh, deep inside Iran, in which an Iranian F14 jet was shot down.

An earlier bulletin disclosed that the Iraqis have made heavy demands on their Air Force since the start of the offensive.

In the first 24 hours of combat, Iraqi fighter-bombers and helicopters flew 229 missions, inflicting "heavy losses in human lives and equipment", a statement said, but did not mention Iranian reports of renewed attacks on civilian targets.

Iran also said its forces shelled the Basra yesterday after Iraq fired missiles at two Iranian cities, killing 59 civilians and wounding 350.

The Iranian News Agency, Irna, said the Iraqi missile attacks during the night killed 36 people in Khorramabad and 23 in Borujerd, both in Iran's Lorestan province.

Exiled Iran leader makes Gulf arms plea

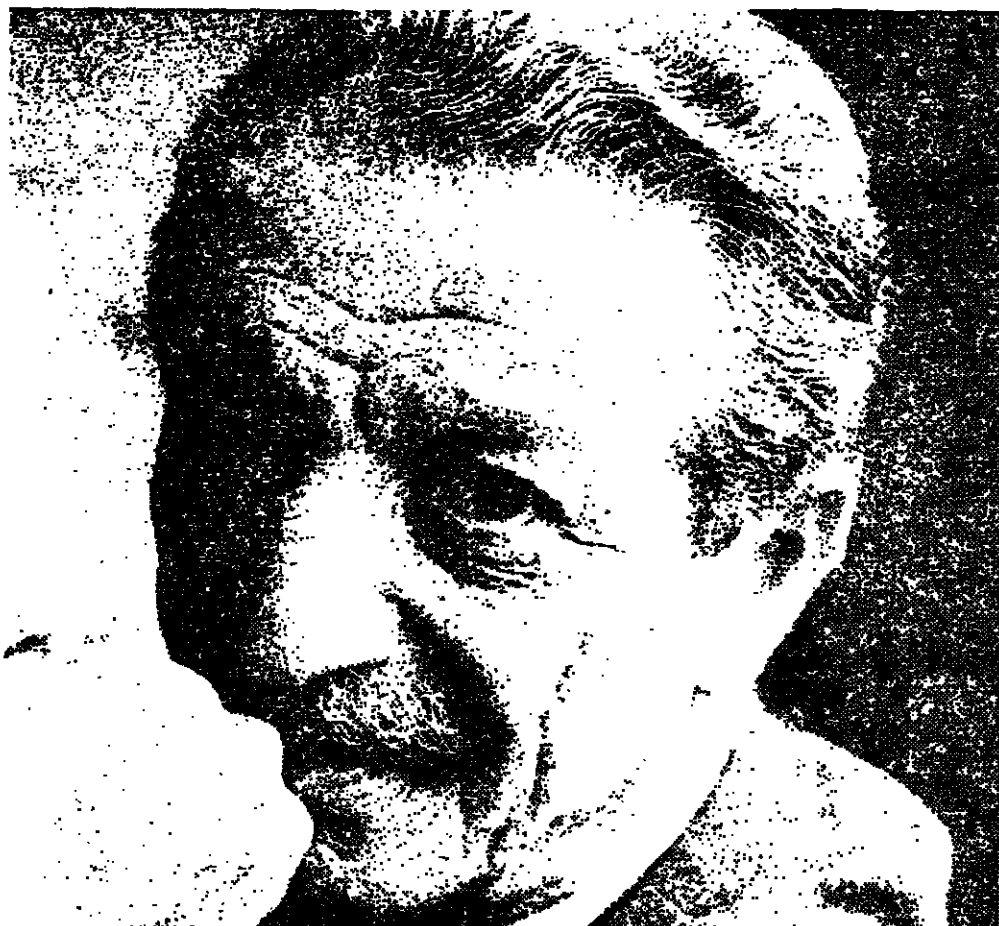
By Hazir Tefmourian

Dr Shapur Bakhtiar, the former Prime Minister of Iran who failed to achieve a transition from absolute monarchy to democracy during his brief tenure of power in 1979, has appealed to the West to stop the Gulf war by ending the supply of military spare parts to the regime of Ayatollah Khomeini.

During a visit to London he said he understood how some Western companies had grown dependent on exporting goods to Iran. "I am not opposed to the sale of penicillin to Iran. But when it comes to spare parts for tanks and aircraft that enable Khomeini to send thousands of children to their deaths each month, it becomes unforgivable."

He also called for a boycott of Iran's oil and dismissed the suggestion that Ayatollah Khomeini could block the Strait of Hormuz to international shipping. "Iran has no right to close the Gulf, and countries such as the United States, Britain and France could immediately overcome any local military attempt to stop the flow of Arab oil to the outside world."

Dr Bakhtiar, who has lived in exile in Paris for the past five years, has recently formed an alliance with another liberal former Prime Minister, Dr Ali Amini. They have agreed to



Ayatollah's foe: Dr Bakhtiar, who left London yesterday. (Photograph: John Voos).

advocate the installation of the former Crown Prince Reza Pahlavi as a constitutional monarch if they achieve power again.

He was scathing in his attacks on his left-wing rivals, the National Resistance Council

around ex-President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, and the Mujahedin leader, Mr Massad Rajavi, both of whom also live in exile in Paris. "They are mere reactionaries who carry even less weight with the people of Iran than does their former idol, Khomeini."

According to information obtained by the ministry, the Soviet Union conducted about 25 underground nuclear tests last year and one on February 19 this year.

The United States carried out 15 such tests last year, including one jointly with Britain, and two tests this year.

Australians angry at Cheysson's claim

From Tony Dubouin Melbourne

Australia has asked France for an explanation of remarks by M Claude Cheysson, the Foreign Minister, that Australia was not worried about nuclear testing in the Pacific. His remarks were made in an interview with the French newspaper Liberation.

Mr Lionel Bowen, the Acting Foreign Minister, said he had asked the embassy in Paris to ask the French Foreign Ministry if the report was accurate. The Australian Foreign Affairs Department has also contacted the French ambassador.

Mr Bowen said Australia's opposition to and concern about nuclear testing in the Pacific, and to all nuclear testing, had been repeatedly made clear to the French Government at the highest level, including M Cheysson.

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Young unemployed swell Grenada's police force

From Trevor Fishlock, St George's, Grenada

The pay is low, but young men and women are flocking to join the police in Grenada. As part of the reconstruction of a shattered community, the island badly needs to build a new force on the rubble of the old. In the meantime, the island is patrolled by 750 American and Caribbean troops.

The police force was humiliated and cut in size after the Bishop government took power five years ago. Its law-keeping powers were reduced and stations were closed as the ruling party's forces took over most policing.

By the time of the American invasion, police strength had been halved, to about 280, mostly junior men who had had only basic training. Most experienced senior officers had quit or been forced out.

The police had little training, no radio communications and they operated from ramshackle buildings. Their reputation had diminished during the rule of Sir Eric Gairy because they were associated with an unpopular administration. It sank even more during the rule of the revolutionary government.

Today the force has 350 men and women and the aim is to reach the full strength of about 600 by the end of next year. Men have been called from retirement to help to fill the gaps and recruits are being trained at a centre in Barbados built by Britain in 1957 and still partly funded by it.

A British police adviser, Mr Brian Graves, has been sent to St George's to help to reorganise the force and £300,000 of Britain's recent £750,000 grant to the island is being spent on the police. The force needs vehicles, radio and police stations, but the pressing requirement is training and the building of a body of senior officers. Few of the Grenadian police have had any advanced training.

Troops still patrol with rifles, but there is no longer a security problem and the police go unarmed. The Americans are anxious to withdraw their 300 men from the security force. But many islanders feel that their presence has at least a psychological value.

The Americans say they want to pull out and leave Caribbean forces to provide security.

They hope that, eventually, the police will take over the job of keeping order.

One reason why many young men and women are applying to join the police is that people sense that the image of the force and its former pride, are being restored. But another, and stronger reason, is that unemployment in Grenada is high.

Discontent about this is growing and there is concern that it poses a long-term threat to stability at a time when the structure of society is fragile. Grenada certainly has an urgent need for a good police force, but the need for help in creating employment is no less pressing.

Student in torture case 'informed'

From Michael Hornsby Johannesburg

A former student leader who is suing 10 security policemen for 113,000 rands (£64,570) in damages has been accused in the Pretoria Supreme Court of being a police informer who betrayed other political activists.

The charge was made by the advocate for the policemen during cross-examination of Mr Aurret Van Heerden, a former president of the liberal and predominantly white National Union of South African Students. Mr Van Heerden denied that he had ever been an informer.

Mr Van Heerden, who was detained without trial between September, 1981 and July 1982, had earlier given detailed evidence of alleged torture at the hands of the security police, which included being hooded and given electric shocks. The case continues.

Madame's 160 girls on Riviera

Nice (AFP) - A court here sentenced Mme Mireille Griffon to three years in jail and fined her Fr1m (£83,000) after she was found guilty of recruiting young women to work as prostitutes for Arab princes and businessmen on the French Riviera. Eighteen months of her sentence were suspended.

According to the prosecution, Mme Griffon, aged 41, hired 160 girls from all over Europe, all blonde and over 5ft 8in in height. Some worked only once, and were said to earn Fr10,000 for a night's duties and gifts worth up to Fr60,000 each.

Mme Griffon gained 10m francs from her activities, which she ran from luxurious hotels and villas on the Côte d'Azur, the court was told.

Women testifying earlier this week said they had worked for Mme Griffon of their own volition.

Pieces of ex-lover's body kept in freezer

Monchengladbach. West Germany (AP) - A 26-year-old woman has admitted strangling her lover, sawing up his corpse, cooking parts of it and storing the pieces in her home freezer for almost a year.

A spokesman of the Monchengladbach prosecutor's office said yesterday that Martina Zimmermann had confessed to killing Hans Josef Wirtz.

Frau Zimmermann mother of two children, was arrested with her ex-husband on Thursday, three days after a city gardener found 39 plastic freezer containers packed with human flesh.

Police said 10 video films with brutal cannibalism scenes were seized in a search of the Zimmermann home. The prosecutor's office spokesman said Frau Zimmer-



Frau Zimmermann. Planned to return.

mann told police that Herr Wirtz, aged 34, an unemployed barber and musician, had been interfering with her plans to return to her ex-husband, Herr Wilhelm Zimmermann.

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Inquiry opens in Angola into reported breach of Namibia ceasefire

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

Angolan and South African military and civilian officials are due to meet somewhere in southern Angola today to investigate claims by Pretoria that the ceasefire agreement reached in Lusaka, the Zambian capital, last week has been breached by guerrillas infiltrating into northern Namibia from Angola.

It will be the second meeting of the joint monitoring commission set up by Angola and South Africa in Lusaka where the first meeting was also held. It is not clear whether the United States, which acted as mediator in Lusaka will be present. The Americans have, however, already opened a monitoring centre in Windhoek, the Namibian capital.

A statement by the Foreign Ministry said that South Africa would be represented on the commission by a Brigadier, three colonels and a senior foreign affairs official. It said that the meeting would also be attended by General Janie

Geldenhuys, the Chief of the Army.

Late on Thursday night Mr P. Botha, the South African Foreign Minister, claimed that 800 Swapo (South-West Africa People's Organisation) guerrillas were moving through southern Angola to the 200 of them had already crossed into the northern Ovambo and Kavango regions of South African-occupied Namibia.

Mr Botha gave warning of possible "hot pursuit" reprisals against the infiltrators who, he said, were violating Angola's undertaking that Swapo guerrillas would not be allowed to move into the areas vacated by South African troops as they completed the withdrawal from southern Angola begun on January 31.

Diplomatic sources here were uncertain how seriously to take the claimed threat to the ceasefire, particularly as Mr Botha, according to his own account, had been aware of Swapo activity more than a

week ago and had discussed it with the Angolans in Lusaka.

On that occasion he apparently accepted the Angolan explanation that some Swapo units might have started moving south before January 31 from points which at that time were not under Angolan control.

South African military sources suggested that Swapo may be trying to get as many of its men as possible down into Namibia, where they can disappear into the largely sympathetic local population, before the ceasefire takes full effect in southern Angola, ending further infiltration.

In talks with American officials in Washington this week, Mr Sam Nujoma, the Swapo leader, said that Swapo welcomed the disengagement of South African forces in Angola. He said Swapo would abide by the Lusaka agreement but would not lay down its arms until there was a ceasefire in Namibia itself.

Argentina complains of Falkland deadlock

From Douglas Tweedale, Buenos Aires

The chairman of a congressional committee of foreign affairs here has said that efforts to normalise relations between Britain and Argentina have reached a dead end because of British intransigence in its negotiating position.

Señor Storani, who heads the House foreign relations committee and is known to be close to President Raúl Alfonsín, told the English language *Buenos Aires Herald* yesterday that diplomatic exchanges between the two countries "have yielded no substantial advantages".

"Britain has only changed the wording and the order of its proposals," Señor Storani told the *Herald*. Later, in an interview with *The Times*, he made it clear that he was referring to a series of "ideas" put forward by Britain last January 26, not to a new British proposal.

Señor also told the local newspaper that he believed there would be no agreement in the near future and that President Alfonsín planned to deliver a message explaining the status of the indirect negotiations with Britain. He said Señor Alfonsín's message would "try to deflate the exaggerated expectations building up around this issue" rather than unveil a secret agreement.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman, Señor Albin Gómez, said that the *Herald* article "represents Señor Storani's personal judgement based on his own knowledge of the issue", and denied that Argentina had received any new proposals from Britain.

This was confirmed by a reliable source in the Foreign Ministry, who said it would be "inexact" to say that contacts with Britain have broken down.

Other diplomatic sources also affirmed that there has been no British reply to Argentina's latest proposals for talks aimed at normalising relations severed because of the Falklands War.

The most recent diplomatic exchange took place on February 16, when Argentina sent a formal reply to a series of British suggestions relating to the renewal of commercial and cultural exchanges.

Anti-ETA chants at Basque funeral

From Richard Wigg, San Sebastian

Señor Felipe González, the Spanish Prime Minister, said here yesterday that the time had come for "all Basque people" to shed their fear of terrorist violence and to defend democracy and liberty.

He made his dramatic speech after flying to San Sebastian to attend the funeral of Enrique Casas Villa, a Socialist candidate in tomorrow's Basque general election who was assassinated here on Thursday.

The killing, from which ETA is seeking to escape responsibility, brought the Basque election campaign to a abrupt halt. However, the electoral commission has assured the one and a half million Basque voters that polling will go ahead tomorrow.

The Casas killing, which was the first assassination of a parliamentary candidate since the restoration of democracy in 1977, has revived sombre memories of Spain's blood-stained politics.

Señor González said in his address: "Do not ever forget liberty is lost when a people begin to fear to defend it. Participate fully and say no to terror."

The Prime Minister, whose time of arrival from Madrid was kept secret, was speaking from the Basque Socialist Party headquarters.

As the coffin, draped in both the Spanish and Basque flags, was carried shoulder high by trade unionists through San

Sebastian's main streets for a service at the Holy Mary Basilica, thousands of people most of them probably Socialist voters, bravely chanted anti-ETA slogans.

"ETA, you are fascists, you kill workers," and "ETA traitors" were two of the chants. Many people outside the church applauded the singers, and women threw red roses - a symbol of the Socialist Party and of its victory in the 1982 general election on to the coffin.

The killing, coming only hours after ETA had publicly called on voters to back the extreme left-wing Basque nationalist coalition, suggests divisions within the terrorist organisation.

ETA's military wing has denied killing Señor Casas, and the "anti-capitalist autonomous commandos," one of its break-away factions yesterday also disclaimed responsibility, reversing its initial position.

Señor Casas, who only returned to Spain in 1975, the year Franco died, after 14 years working in West Germany told *The Times* last week that ending ETA violence was an essential precondition for reviving the depressed Basque economy.

Señor González emphasized that Señor Casas's name will remain on the ballot and a sympathy vote is obviously likely for the Socialists. An outright majority for the outgoing Basque Nationalist Party now looks less assured.



Space footage: A newly-released photograph of astronaut Bruce McCandless using a manipulator foot restraint to work outside the space shuttle Challenger on its recent flight

The Democrats try very hard to be nice to each other

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington



The acrimony of past debates had disappeared when the eight candidates for the Democratic

presidential nomination faced each other on Thursday night for the last big event before next week's crucial primary in New Hampshire.

In a nationally-televised debate sponsored by the League of Women Voters the eight hopefuls sought to put past confrontations behind them as they bent over backwards to be nice to each other and to present a semblance of unity.

A realization of the damage which previous clashes have caused the Democratic Party partly explains why the eight decided to concentrate their criticisms on President Reagan rather than on each other. But it was also clear that, following the results of the Iowa precinct caucuses last Monday, five of

likely to stay in the race longer than the other four, but he seemed uncharacteristically dispirited and displayed little of the oratorical flair that had enlivened previous debates. His normal self-confidence seemed to have been punctured by an early question about antisemitic remarks he is reported to have made.

In the debate Senators Gary Hart and John Glenn solidified their status as the main challengers to Mr Walter Mondale, who maintains a two to one lead over his nearest rivals in the polls.

Senator Glenn drew laughter and applause from the audience when he said: "People say I am dull and boring. I admit to being dull. I don't admit to being boring."

Mr Mondale, looking relaxed and confident of victory in Tuesday's primary, spent most of the time contrasting himself with President Reagan.

The Rev Jesse Jackson is

US doctors asked to freeze fees

From Ivor Davis, Los Angeles

Some 400,000 American physicians will be asked to freeze their fees for a year beginning immediately, according to Joseph Boyle, president-elect of the powerful American Medical Association (AMA).

"We are concerned that the cost of health care continues to rise," Dr Boyle told *The Los Angeles Times*. "We are aware of the high level of anxiety among patients that they may find it difficult to pay for the care that they need."

The proposed nationwide voluntary fee freeze follows a similar action taken last by the California Medical Association's house Delegates, which urged other state medical associations to follow suit.

In recent years the fees of physicians have consistently accounted for about 19 per cent of the total cost of health care, according to medical association statistics.

Last year doctors' fees rose 7.5 per cent nationally compared with 6.4 per cent for all medical care and 9.3 per cent for hospital care.

Dr Boyle said a main motive for recommending the fee freeze was to avoid the possibility of medical care being rationed. The AMA has long argued that rationing is a possibility that could lead to a decrease in quality of care.

Death row veteran waits for Japanese justice

From Richard Hanson, Tokyo

In Japan the wheels of justice turn slowly: sometimes they just stop. That is why Sadamichi Hirasawa, convicted in the spectacular 1948 Imperial Bank murder case, this month turned 92 behind bars in a detention centre in northern Japan.

Each day for nearly 29 years he has waited on Death Row, longer than any condemned man still alive, uncertain whether it would be the last. In Japan, the condemned do not know when their time is up.

Controversy still swirls round the case. Hirasawa staunchly maintains his innocence. Doubts about the police investigation, carried out during the height of the postwar occupation, remain unquenched. The Justice Minister, for his own reasons, balks at carrying out the court-ordered execution.

Successive Justice Ministers have refused to approve the execution order. Hirasawa is one of the last convicted during the murky postwar era, when police had more power and a murder conviction could be based on circumstantial evidence.

In Tokyo, Hirasawa's supporters marked the birthday by filing another plea for clemency with the Justice Minister. The Save Hirasawa Committee calls the continued imprisonment a "barbaric infringement of human rights". They rear Hirasawa will die of ill health before the 30-year limit on carrying out the death penalty.

Auf Wiedersehen Wolfgang, hello Tom

From Michael Binyon, Bonn

For the seventh successive year Christian topped the list in 1983 of the most popular names for German baby boys, while Stefanie was the first choice for girls.

In the absence of birth announcements in national newspapers, from which diligent social historians can compose their annual nomenclature of the upper classes, track is kept of infant Germans by the Society for the German Language in Wiesbaden. And last year's tally shows that today's Germans respond to very different appellations from the Wolfgangs and Gertrudes of yesterday.

French names - Nicole, Melanie, Nadine, Stefanie - are especially popular for girls, while boys strike a more biblical note: Sebastian, Daniel, Benjamin and, of course, Christian.

Newcomers to last year's list include Florian and Sarah, but the top 10 have otherwise remained more or less constant. However, if Kathrin and Katharina were grouped together, this name would easily head the table for girls.

According to Dr Wilfried Seibicke of the University of Heidelberg, whose list more accurately covers the social spectrum than *The Times* annual record by drawing on

| Boys | Girls |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| 1 Christian (1) | 1 Stefanie (1) |
| 2 Sebastian (5) | 2 Julia (3) |
| 3 Michael (3) | 3 Christine (2) |
| 4 Daniel (2) | 4 Katharina (2) |
| 5 Alexander (8) | 5 Anna or Anne (2) |
| 6 Stefan (4) | 6 Kathrin (4) |
| 7 Benjamin (9) | 7 Melanie (5) |
| 8 Florian (-) | 8 Nadine (5) |
| 9 Thomas (10) | 9 Sarah (-) |
| 10 Andreas (7) | 10 Nicole (7) |

1982 positions in parentheses
exhaustive lists from register offices throughout West Germany, seven of the boys' top 10 have remained in the charts since 1977.
Figures in the girls' list are

Tunisians quit jobs in post-riots unrest

Tunis (AFP) - A wave of strikes throughout Tunisia appeared to be growing, with no mail delivered since the beginning of the week, social security workers out and bank workers joining them next week. From March 1 bakeries could be hit.

Most primary schoolteachers struck last Tuesday and next day university classes were boycotted in protest against the arrest of Islamic fundamentalists.

Most of the strikes are in support of pay claims but and come at a time when wages are generally raised to compensate for inflation. The violent riots which swept the country two months ago over food prices, and the political debate nourished by opposition publications seem to have influenced workers.

Onassis again

Paris - Christina Onassis, thrice-divorced daughter and heiress of the late Greek shipping magnate, Aristotle Onassis, has become engaged to M. Thierry Roussel, owner of Parisian modelling agency. They are both 33.

Athens gives in

Athens - Greece has formally renounced its territorial claim on northern Epirus, the man the Greeks give to southern Albania where a large Greek community has lived for centuries. This conforms with the Helsinki Final Act which says existing frontiers in Europe are inviolable.

Porn only

Madrid (AFP) - Spain is to open its first cinema specializing in X-rated pornographic films. Twenty-two X-cinemas have been authorized: eight in Madrid, two each in Barcelona, Saville, Valencia, Alicante and Palma de Mallorca and one in Almería, Granada, Llerida and Zaragoza.

Spy executed

Peking (Reuters) - A man was executed in Shanghai for passing on military and political secrets to Taiwan and inciting others to become spies. Zhu Shouzhong, according to a press report, was recruited by Taiwan intelligence in Hongkong, where he had fled after escaping from a Chinese labour camp.

Terrorists jailed

Genoa (AP) - Nineteen members of the left-wing Red Brigades received jail sentences ranging from 18 months to 25 years for a series of terrorist acts including kidnappings in the Genoa area between 1977 and 1981. They used the money to buy arms.

Births drop

Peking (AFP) - A fall in the birth rate in China's two most populous provinces, Sichuan and Henan, is being interpreted as a boost for the country's one-child birth control policy. In Sichuan the rate fell from 28.9 a 1,000 in 1971 to less than six a 1,000 in 1982.

Plant blasts

Pietrmaritzburg (AP) - Three explosions damaged but did not knock out the George-dale power station near this Natal city early yesterday, police said. No one was injured and nobody claimed responsibility.

Cupboard death

New York (Reuters) - An armed security guard Roy Shultz, aged 54 was found strangled inside a cupboard at the West German consulate here, on the eighteenth floor of a Park Avenue office building.

Flights cut

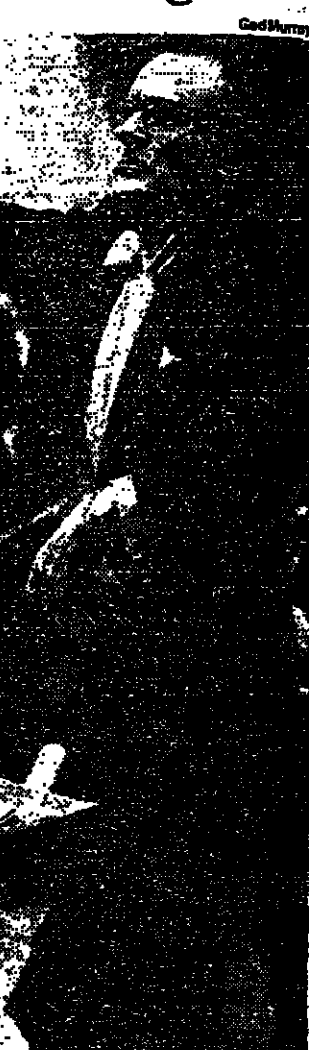
Islamabad (AFP) - Pakistan International Airlines cancelled a third of its domestic and international flights as pilots struck for the third day running to protest against the banning of their union.

Dogs eat boy

Madrid - Dogs guarding a house in the town of Cabrero, near Salamanca, killed and partially devoured a boy of six who climbed over the wall to retrieve his cap, which playmates had thrown to the dogs.

THE ARTS

Composed thoughts



Stanislaw Skrowaczewski

A year ago the players of the Halle Orchestra chose Stanislaw Skrowaczewski as the seventh principal conductor in their 125 years' history. Before taking over in Manchester in September, he brings his orchestra to the Barbican tonight. In a programme of Elgar, Beethoven and Schubert, a London audience will have a chance to sense the distinctive character of a man who spent 19 years as director of the Minnesota Symphony Orchestra, and who, in the 60 years of his life, has conducted and composed his way through Europe, the United States, Israel, South America and Japan.

Cautious in prediction or projection, Skrowaczewski consistently pushes his own character and ideas to the back and sides of a conversation: they become refracted and surface through discussion of others. Like his teacher, of composition in Paris, for example, Nadia Boulanger.

"She didn't really teach me," she observed, made suggestions, and always entered into my point of view. She had a mind like an X-ray or a computer: she could turn the pages of a new score and immediately spot the inconsistencies. And she was always likely to play his music in the most polished way. She was at that time under the influence of the new classicism of Stravinsky, which I loved but which didn't inspire me to compose. But this style, and that of Jean Francaix, for instance, brought a necessary clarity to my works which were then confused, over-orchestrated, too polyphonic."

Last March, Skrowaczewski's Clarinet Concerto was introduced to this country. "I felt the drive to compose from the age of four. And my development as a pianist was due not to a desire for a career, but simply to absorb music. Later I had some concerts and apparently they went well. But soon it was boring me, and I preferred to compose." When a year injury damaged his hands, Skrowaczewski turned to conducting.

Skrowaczewski dislikes conducting his own works. "The Clarinet Concerto was programmed before my decision to become principal conductor. As such I would not do anything of mine now. I would not consider it proper." The only way the Hale is likely to play his music is by special commission: at Minneapolis it was 10 years before he consented to write anything for performance there, and then it was only through lack of literature for the English horn.

Meanwhile, he has specifically asked for guest conductors connected with composing. "Gunter Schuller, I hope, and Henze perhaps. One or two in a season is very good for an orchestra and they have the sort of perspective I appreciate very much."

Skrowaczewski returned for a time to Poland. But in 1956 George Szell heard him conduct in Rome and in 1958 invited him to Cleveland. Five years later he and his wife took American citizenship. Szell, whose meticulously prepared, elegantly analytical approach had clearly had its influence on Skrowaczewski, is, for him, "One of the greatest conductors who ever existed. His deep knowledge of style, his wonderful ear for articulation and balance - and his taste - all have inspired me. He had the ability to form an orchestra round his ideas."

He speaks of his decision to accept the Halle post as an emotional, not a rational one. "I felt very happy as I was enjoying my freedom. But artistically I believed the connection would be fruitful on both sides. The will and the ideas are there. This is now my life, and it's much easier to speak by doing."

Hilary Finch

Lebanon presses for UN force with real power

From Zoriana Pysarski, New York

The Lebanese Government has made clear that it is looking for an effective United Nations force to be deployed throughout its territory with the power to keep the peace rather than serve as an abstract symbol, hostage to Lebanon's volatile politics.

Mr Rashid Fakouri, the Lebanese representative, told the UN Security Council that the mandate given to any UN force must be proportionate to the enormous task involved. Lebanon would prefer the peace keeping operation not to be limited to Beirut but extended to the areas occupied by Syrian and Israeli forces.

Since the success of UN

peace keeping operations is dependent on the goodwill of the parties to a ceasefire, Lebanon is asking for the impossible.

Mr Fakouri's remarks appear to indicate the Lebanese Government's reluctance to see a UN force in place. Lebanese officials have recently expressed the fear that deployment of UN peacekeepers along specific demarcations, such as the Beirut "green line", would be tantamount to partition. But diplomats believe that their underlying concern would be the inability of a UN force to protect President Amin Gemayel's Government from collapse.

Prince Abdullah, the Crown Prince of Saudi Arabia, met Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, yesterday and was told that Britain welcomed Saudi efforts to mediate in the Lebanese crisis.

The two men met for an hour to discuss the Gulf war as well as the situation in Beirut.

Earlier, the Prince met Mr Michael Heseltine, the Defence Secretary. They discussed a "range of defence interests", according to sources. The Ministry of Defence would not comment on speculation about an Anglo-Saudi arms deal.

Prince Abdullah saw Mr Heseltine after spending the previous day with the Royal Armoured Corps at Bovington, Dorset, and the Royal Artillery at Larkhill, on Salisbury Plain.

A firing demonstration by two of the Army's new Challenger tanks was among the events arranged for him. He also saw a 105mm light gun being flown into position by Puma helicopter and fired, and inspected the new MCV80 armoured car.

The Prince, who leaves for Riyadh today, is commander of the 25,000-strong paramilitary National Guard, for which Britain supplied £200m worth of communications equipment in a secret deal two years ago.

Saudi peace role pleases Whitehall

By Henry Stanhope, Diplomatic Correspondent

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One more time: Elizabeth Taylor and her latest fiancé, Victor Luna, leaving a New York restaurant after seeing a Broadway show. He is her seventh fiancé and would be her eighth husband - she married Richard Burton twice

Identity cards pledge

From Diana Geddes, Paris

Mr Ray Whitney, Parliamentary Under Secretary at the Foreign Office, said after talks with French officials here that he was "quite optimistic" about the chances of finding a solution to the disputed use of excursion identity cards by British citizens wishing to travel to France without passports.

He described his talks with M Francis Gualmiera, secretary general of the French Foreign Ministry, as "very useful and constructive", and said that the British had presented a set of important proposals to the

French which were now being considered. He declined to give details.

French officials caused a furore last August when they refused entry to a number of British citizens of black Commonwealth origin whose only identity papers were the so-called "no-passport excursion identity cards", which are issued by travel agents for short visits of up to 60 hours in France.

The card contains no indication of the bearer's place of birth or nationality.

THE ARTS

Opera

Unmagical through thick and thin

Faust

Bloomsbury Theatre

Goethe is said to have looked to Beethoven for a musical setting of his *Faust*; his opinion of Louis Spohr's opera of 1813 has not been recorded, but surely even a man of his dubious musical taste would have been grateful not to be associated with it. For, instead of following the path newly trodden by the poet, Spohr and his librettist made their own way through the thicket of sources, and of course they got rather considerably less far.

This Faust is an ardent young Romantic hero in pursuit of love, tricked and fooled by a Mephistopheles who is merely a conjuror procuring homicides or translocations hither and yon in almost every scene (and you are quite a lot of those). What results is a cross between *Don Giovanni* and pantomime, with a score that no macabre, magical or melodramatic situation will ever sway from its mild pleasantness.

Even so, the piece is worth reviving when it is so well done by University College Opera, and when it arouses such puzzlement about nineteenth century taste. Victoria and

Albert themselves asked for the revision of 1851 used in this production, converting the original *Singspiel* into a fully sung opera, and in its first form the work impressed Weber by its adumbration of what in Wagner's hands became the leitmotif, even if Spohr's occasional little ideas are a very long way from achieving that kind of character and range. Weber and Berlioz were surely much more useful examples to Wagner.

At least the score has a thoroughly prepared and recently played performance under Christopher Field. Robert Carver's production sets the opera at the time of its composition, which causes some problems: Empire ladies were not commonly saved from fates worse than death by poses of armed knights, nor Regency beaux slaughtered by sorcery. But the new period does give Robert Dean an appropriately Byronic persona for a strong interpretation of the title role. Roger Bryson is an eminently plausible Mephistopheles, stern and dark of voice, the black Leporello of the opera, and the ladies, of nobility and sentiment, are very effectively portrayed by Elizabeth Ritchie and Louise Winter respectively.

Paul Griffiths

Theatre

Lost innocence

Brighton Rock

Belgrade, Coventry

Graham Greene wrote that *Brighton Rock* was begun as a detective story and "continued, I am sometimes tempted to think, as an error of judgement." Its curious, distinctive amalgam of thriller and philosophical novel did not deter Frank Harvey from adapting it for the London stage within five years of its publication.

As revised by Stephen Wyatt for Simon Dinnmore's production, the Harvey version works better than you might expect, making great play with cross-cut episodes (some of only a few lines) marked by quick lighting changes, though some long static scenes remain.

Adrian Rees's set fits a balcony stretch of promenade, a cavernous Ghost Train, the table at Snow's and Pinkie's bedroom-headquarters on the stage while still managing to leave space for the actors. In the opening sequences there almost seems room for the hunted Fred Hale (David Goodland) to escape, but the protection gang has numerous entrances to appear from and can close in fast.

The design's steel-grey elegance, however, departs radically from the seediness so painstakingly evoked in the novel, and it irons out contrast. Meanwhile the same thing has happened with the casting.

Everyone is roughly the same age and, despite Greene's emphasis on Rose's mousiness and the fat or spotty plainness of the sunbathing girls, there is not an unattractive bit of "polony" in sight.

Kevin McMonagle's Pinkie is no tender lad of 17 with experience-hardened eyes, but a Kray lookalike of 25, or so, with very few stirrings of terror or incipient compassion.

In the interview with Col- leoni (for which Richard Moore adopts a heavy Jewish accent and an outfit like a wedding usher), he is smart and largely undaunted by his adversary or surroundings, the latter comprising two cushions added to what has just been an eating-house banquette. Without some suggestion of innocence (a crucial theme in the book) a whole dimension is lost; his death is simply the baddie's come-uppance.

Fortunately the women have a firm grip on the essentials, and Andrea Wray's trusting ingenuousness as Rose is so convincing that you stop minding about her Singer Sargent profile. Likewise, Davila David may not be nearly ample or mature enough for Ida (actually created in 1943 by Hermione Baddeley). But as an implacable avenging angel cheerfully running on a fuel of Guinness, she knows what she wants and gets it.

Anthony Masters



Kevin McMonagle and Andrea Wray as Pinkie and Rose

Concert

Of monsters and men

London Sinfonietta/Knusson

Bloomsbury

I know music is pretty diverse these days, but I doubt you could find a more curious couple than the two main works in the Arts Council's present touring programme. In the blue corner we have *In Sleep In Thunder*, in double abstraction presenting us with Elliott Carter's response to Robert Lowell's response to the human condition, and in the red, blood-red and dripping, H. K. Gruber's *Frankenstein!*, which knows nothing about Man but a good deal about monsters, vampires, bats and corpses.

One might have feared the two would cancel each other out, but the contrasts invigorated both, as did excellently acute performances by the London Sinfonietta under Oliver Knussen, with Martyn Hill again taking up the challenge of Carter and Gruber himself, doing his inimitable impression of a werewolf, as children's entertainer and cabaret artist.

If, nevertheless, the Carter tended rather to hang fire, that work is possibly because it is a less wonderful work than it ought to be. Coming at the end of a triptych of late vocal compositions, it lacks the excitement its predecessors had in venturing on something new:

here Carter knows only too well how to work the medium of voice plus mixed instrumental ensemble.

The words are a stumbling block too. In making Lowell's sort-of sonnets into sort-of songs, Carter inevitably slows them to a pace too ponderous for the wit to remain or the philosophising to appear other than pompous. Mr Hill did well to draw out what is fresh, vital and purely musical in Carter's phrases instead of seeking to interpret the texts, but still the work only really caught light when the instruments were in control.

Gruber's piece is differently balanced, indeed wholly and gloriously unbalanced, but here, too, one listened through the macabre nursery rhymes to the marvellous strangeness of their orchestral landscape. This is, of course, utterly shoddy, corrupt, banal and idiotic music, but done with such an exact feeling for those qualities that it achieves its own elegance. And Gruber's performance, through often repeated, is still as naive and nasty as ever it was.

There are, also two instrumental items, well paired with the principal works. Robin Holloway's *Aria* precedes Carter as a seriously argued song without words, and Harrison Birtwhistle offers a clockwork of musical machines before the toys of Gruber.

Paul Griffiths

Television

Fall into bad hands

As if to remind us, amidst the discussion about its alleged sins, that it still nourishes virtue, the BBC last night launched the first of a series of 20 plays by writers new to television with *Just Another Little Blues Song*, by John Harvey.

Mr Harvey, who is a writer of pulp fiction, Westerns and thrillers, set his story in Soho, presumably before it was cleaned up. This Soho would make Sir Kenneth Newman reach for his telephone at once.

Frank is an over-the-hill saxophonist, playing for his supper and the wherewithal to pursue what he considers to be racing certainties, in a seedy little club. The well-known perversity of horses when it comes to running to form has put him in debt to a gang, and the nub of the play was his struggle - not terribly desperate - to raise the money to pay them off.

He raises it at last by persuading a pimp who owes him a favour to provide him with a certainty (can that really be done?), but his soft heart impels him to give it to the club owner who is also being threatened.

It was plain from the start that Frank would come to a sticky end, and sure enough we last saw him about to have his hands broken. It was a dated little story but very well acted, principally by Adam Faith as the fickle Frank, Gwen Taylor as his ex-wife, and Alun Lewis as one of the heavies.

This BBC2 production, by Terry Coles, with direction by John Bruce, gave Mr Harvey every assistance and the music, by Duncan Lamont, was very good although his saxophone playing in Frank's stead rather offset the key notion that Frank was over the hill.

Dennis Hackett

Radio

Female voices full of western promise

I am rather sympathetic to the lecture as form of communication - from which you may correctly deduce that I spent many hours of my youth in an ancient, and encrusted seat of learning on the receiving end of many of them. I do believe that I enjoyed and was the wiser for a well-made lecture even then. However that may be, these days I rather look forward to the annual Reith ritual - three hours of solo talk in which a man (and once in 1961 a woman) can state a case uninterrupted by a single carping question or another whingeing point of view. And last week the same went for The Hibbert Lecture (Radio 4, February 21; producer, Sue Davies).

This is the first time in its 100 year history that this lecture has been broadcast. Generally, I understand, it has been liberal Christian in tone and previous lecturers have included such figures as Albert Schweitzer and Sir Alister Hardy. The 1984 occasion was notable, then, not only for being the first to be held by several hundred thousand people at the same time, but also because it was delivered by a woman, Dr Ursula King, Lecturer in Theology and Religious Studies at Leeds University. And you might say that this latter fact alone offered a sufficient justification for the subject she had chosen to explore. *Voices of Protest: Voices of Promise - Exploring Spirituality for a New Age* developed the argument that women, now emerging from centuries of relegation to lesser roles, have unique qualities of sensitivity and vision from which it might be possible "to create a truly life-enhancing and world-transforming spirituality".

In some respects I found myself as sympathetic to Dr King's argument as to her lecture format. It has often seemed to me - in as far as one can generalize on such a matter - that women are in certain respects more sensitive, more common-sensible, more practical, less childishly vainglorious than men. But is the anger at the "injustice of sexism" which Dr King sees as a fuel which will conduct them to their vision any different from the anger of any other kind of group that feels itself hard done by? Is anger a starting point from which anyone can truly hope to create a new spirituality? And besides, is spirituality some-

thing that either women or men can in any sense create?

I also found myself asking whether women in general, or even feminist women in particular, can possibly be said to have any better-integrated "vision of wholeness" than the men, or to deny more comprehensively "the validity of an exclusive either/or". All in all, I came away from Dr King's address more stimulated, but feeling that while it would certainly be to our advantage if many attitudes and behaviour patterns between men and women could be transformed, many of them are of a hidden kind which the somewhat exhortatory tone that Dr King increasingly adopted will do little to shift. I have the suspicion that we shall still be left with the problem that affects both sexes equally: that we are human.

Perhaps it was this liking for the single, uninterrupted voice that also made me prefer that first series of *Barnes People*, monologues each spoken by a distinguished performer - to Peter Barnes' second set now running on Radio 3 under the direction of Ian Cotterell. These are dialogues and in coming nearer to being plays, they have lost those satisfactory inward and reflective qualities of the solo.

Both local station and the BBC have been giving some attention to the half-centenary of Elgar's death. Capital Radio in cooperation with Worcester's Radio Wyvern last Sunday put out Robin Blake's *Enigma* in which the composer in the last summer of his life surveys some of his landmarks. This was another single voice, but one that did on this occasion win me over. I think that in his writing Mr Blake had not really managed to capture the reminiscent feel of a man alone with his memories, and this was aggravated by John Woodvine's Elgar. Was he miscast? Or misdirected? At all events he sounded nothing like an old man remembering. For this, superbly done, it was necessary to turn to Timothy West, repeating his performance of the dying composer, in a second hearing of Douglas Slater's *The Last Recording* (Radio 4, February 23; director Ian Cotterell), a stylish play in which Mr West was much assisted by the well-judged writing of his monologues.

David Wade

Lying on the beach, covered in oil, soaking up the sun. It's no holiday.



When a seabird lands on oil polluted waters, it becomes a living corpse.

Thick, sticky oil immediately covers the bird's body, seeping into the wings and clogging the feathers together.

The bird will lie on the surface of the oil struggling to remove oil from its plumage. In doing so, the bird will only ingest more oil. Eventually it may be washed ashore, and if it is not already dead, it will die sooner or later.

Every so often, after a major oil tanker disaster like the Torrey Canyon for example, the tragedy of the thousands of seabirds killed as a result of oil pollution is brought sharply into public focus. Such an accident is, after all, an important news story.

And for a while, the concern and the interest of the public in the plight of the disaster victims is high.

But a tanker disaster is an isolated incident. The real tragedy is that ships are dumping fuel oil and crude oil off the shores of Britain all the year round.

It is not accidental, and it is highly

illegal. But it is hardly a story to warrant news coverage, and most people are unaware that it happens at all.

Yet this cold-blooded practice means that Britain's seabirds are constantly exposed to danger, constantly threatened with the most grisly form of death.

So what can you do about it?

The most positive step you can take is to lend your support to the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, either by becoming a member or by sending us a donation - however large or small - to help us continue our fight against oil pollution.

We have our very own volunteers regularly monitoring the coastline and keeping a vigilant eye on the shore for beached birds. They report all signs of oil on the sea so that the authorities can be called to investigate.

We are actively pressing for stricter Government controls on oil dumping. We are demanding increased off-shore surveillance and realistic penalties for resulting prosecutions.

We are doing all we can to help Britain's birds.

You can help us by filling in the coupon below and sending it as soon as possible to The Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, Freepost, The Lodge, Sandy, Beds. SG19 2DL.

I would like to give my support to the RSPB.

Please enrol me as a member of the RSPB for the annual subscription of £3 for which I will receive a free quarterly magazine and be entitled to free entrance to the RSPB's nature reserves. ☐

I would like to make a donation to the RSPB. ☐

I would like to know more about the RSPB. Please send me your latest information leaflet. ☐

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1104

SPORTING DIARY

Bullyettes

A man who has long umpired women's hockey is giving it up because he cannot stand the violence. Tony McGarva made his decision after a recent match in which a player pushed him in the chest with her stick after she had been ordered off. "It was a very rough game," McGarva said. "Players were continually arguing and the language would have made a dock worker blush. I am too old to take this kind of abuse." The North Humberdale Ladies (1) Hockey League called for a full report on the game.

Botham up

Ian Botham official testimonial season T-shirts are already on sale. They come in three different designs, all with a picture of our hero in mid-swing and a slogan that captures nicely the man's shy, retiring nature: "Beefy Botham, the Great All Rounder." Only £3.95. It can just picture him in the Long Room at Lord's in the summer.

● The England cricketers are so determined not to drink the water in Pakistan that they are taking their own. The Test and County Cricket Board is flying out eight days' supply, and could send a doctor and basic rations as well.

On the spot

Stockport County proved themselves the League's worst penalty takers in their Associate Members' Cup match with Crewe Alexandra on Wednesday. With the score 2-2 after extra time, the match was to be decided on penalties. Stockport only missed all three of theirs, but each did kick sailed over the bar to the goalkeeper's right at almost exactly the same spot, two of them right out of the ground. Crewe scored with all three.

Off target

Bognor Regis Town of the Isthmian League were planning to celebrate their centenary in 1995. Now they discover the club was actually founded in 1883, but it took 12 years to get round to joining a league. Club officials are frantically trying to organize a celebration in what remains of their centenary season, and hope to fix a friendly with a League club.

● Quote of the week: "It seems a lot to give the Wimbledon champion £60,000 or £70,000, but it is all relative to income." - Wimbledon's new chairman, Buzzer Haddingham.

Chap's cap

Sieve "Chap" Redfern is the fastest prop in the business, admittedly not all that fast by the standards of ordinary men. He was England's replacement prop at Twickenham for the match against Ireland last Saturday, and he told his colleagues on the bench that he had no chance of playing, as replacement props seldom get the call. When Colin White was injured, his colleagues turned to him for help. Redfern was already on the pitch and championing at the bit. He got the nickname "Chap", apparently a normal form of address in Leicestershire, after he was introduced to a state governor on a tour of Australia. "How are you doing, chap?" Redfern asked him. He has a second nickname: "Granite". No one will tell me why.

● It gives me to report that the match between Tasmania and New South Wales in the Tasmanian town of Devonport was abandoned on the last day. Gale-force winds snapped the sightcreens in two.

Olga's switch

Olga Korbut, the Tolkienesque star of the Munich Olympics, will soon be competing again, though this time the slick and supple movements will not be performed by her but by her three-year-old black stallion, Taken Kumon. Olga, now 38, married to a pop star and with a four-year-old son, is into dressage. Viktor Ugrumov, Byelorussia's senior dressage coach, says she is "ambitious, persistent, very well coordinated and painstaking". Of course.

Any advance?

Fascinating facts: I learn that 147 is not the maximum possible break in snooker after all. If your opponent leaves you a foul snooker, you can pocket any colour, which counts as a red, and then before a ball has been potted, you can take a colour for one point, followed by the black, then all 15 reds, with 15 blacks, and last the colours. Total: 155. Has anyone ever done it?

Simon Barnes

BARRY FANTONI



"Honestly, monsieur, this £160 is a gift, not a bribe to leave your union."

Noises off, murmurs on

Bryan Appleyard meets Samuel Beckett, in London to fine tune a new production of 'Waiting for Godot'

Estragon: All the dead voices. Vladimir: They make a noise like wings. Estragon: Like leaves. Vladimir: Like sand. Estragon: Like leaves. (Silence)

"Like leaves." Samuel Beckett demonstrates how to speak the line - with a suggestion of argumentative insistence. He almost whispers in a soft, surprisingly light Irish accent. The actor tries again. "Like leaves." Beckett nods his approval. The atmosphere in the theatre is one of intensity with no prospect of relief.

Beckett is at the Riverside Studios in Hammersmith rehearsing his most famous play, *Waiting for Godot*, which baffled audiences 30 years ago and is now an A level set text. His extraordinary output of novels and plays have made him, arguably, the most internationally established and revered figure in modern literature. Even this rehearsal is being observed by two American academics who are working on a three-volume book entitled *Beckett at Work* and by Professor Jim Knowlson, founder of Reading University's Beckett Archive which, since 1970, has been collecting every fragment of his work. Beckett's very presence imposes a powerful aura of concentration which engulfs the entire auditorium.

The figure that is the focus of all attention is skeletal thin. He wears brown plimsolls, seemingly expensive grey flannel trousers, a shapely beige pullover with leather patches on the elbows and a sheepskin coat, again apparently expensive. His lined, haunted, aquiline face is familiar from a thousand photographs but the light voice, the depth of the Irish accent and his shy warmth come as a series of mild shocks.

The story behind his two-week trip to London comes as an even greater shock. He is 78 in April and increasingly reluctant to leave his two French homes - but his visit to London represents the climax of his generous determination to complete a strange circle of events which began in 1954 when a 21-year-old white boy from Chicago was sentenced to death for armed bank robbery in California.

Rick Cluchey came from a standard rough background and the crime was common. But the robbery made the mistake of taking one of the bank's security guards. This left them open to a kidnapping charge and a possible death penalty.

The death sentence was not carried out, but Cluchey served 12 years in San Quentin prison. During that time he was bitten by the theatre bug. He formed a group in the prison and put on three Beckett



Beckett and 'Godot' actors: ex-death row prisoner Rick Cluchey and godson Louis Beckett Cluchey

plays: *Waiting for Godot*, *Endgame* and *Krapp's Last Tape*. In 1966 he left prison but kept the group going. It became the San Quentin Drama Workshop, a loose association of about 12 professional actors held together by Cluchey in Chicago. It is the only work Cluchey has done since he left San Quentin and clearly the only work he feels is worth doing. Apart from plays by Cluchey himself, the group performs only Beckett, an extraordinary way to support wife and children.

His son, who plays A Boy in this production, is ten. His name is Louis Beckett Cluchey. He was born in Edinburgh and taken to Paris at the age of four months to meet the man who had agreed to be his godfather. The childless Beckett had bought him a coat which the Cluchey's couldn't bring themselves to explain was far too big. The Cluchey's five-year-old daughter is named Suzanne after Beckett's wife.

In September Cluchey's devotion will pay off with more permanent work. He is to begin lecturing on Samuel Beckett and the *Universal Constant* at De Paul University, Chicago. But that course he has found he has had to break one of the rules his master laid down. Beckett had told him he must never read Deirdre Bair's biography. Beckett has not read it himself and declined to cooperate with its writing.

But until now the history of the San Quentin group has been incomplete. Its repository contained two of the original plays performed in the prison fully endorsed - i.e. directed - by Beckett. This meeting at Riverside finally completes the

circle. All three of the prison productions will have been transmuted into fully professional shows blessed with Beckett's imprimatur. For two weeks Beckett is now providing the final fine tuning. The production will be staged twice for schoolchildren at Riverside before leaving for the Adelaide Festival in Australia.

But it is clearly an effort. Beckett arrives at the theatre from his End hotel by Underground and sits in the bar drinking black coffee and at the mercy of somebody's decision to get on with rehearsals.

"You're not interviewing me are you?" he asks and fixes me with a pale, unwavering stare through his thick glasses. "I don't give interviews." This is the determined privacy against which Bair had to struggle.

But once the distinction between interview and chat is established his conversation becomes surprisingly frank. He is genuinely unhappy to be talking about himself, preferring to direct attention to the actors and director. He never makes the usual vain assumptions of the famous that his interlocutor knows all about his career. The most familiar biographical elements emerge as if he had lived in complete anonymity for the past 77 years.

His age is beginning to tell. His posture, always described as "athletic" or "ramrod straight", has acquired a stoop around shoulder level and he betrays a slight impatience with his lapses of memory. Friends say he has been deeply distressed by the deaths of Patrick Magee, the actor for whom Beckett wrote *Krapp's Last Tape*, having only heard his voice on the radio, and of Roger Blin, the French

director who has been one of the most loyal champions of his work.

In rehearsal Beckett stands by the stage, his unwavering gaze fixed on the action. Occasionally he murmurs directions waving his hands like a conductor to catch the rhythms of the language. Every so often he walks up to the actors, whispers in a voice inaudible to the rest of us, and demonstrates how to move, walking slowly with a curious stiff gait.

Everything he does reinforces the symmetries of the play, tightens it, makes points more explicit, and action more precise. No variation from his instructions goes unnoticed. Nobody kids themselves that perfection is possible.

At lunch the obligatory Beckett fanatic pops up. Beckett is sitting awkwardly on a bar stool, sipping half a pint of Guinness largely unnoticed among the crowds. A man elbows his way into the conversation.

"Excuse me, Mr Beckett, you don't mind do you? I've been a fan of yours all my life. I've been reading your stuff for 40 years."

"You must be very tired," responds Beckett and breaks out into a startling gale of laughter.

For the duration of lunch Beckett indulges the fanatic, clearly happy to be engaged in slightly mindless banter. But the rest of the time the overbearing impression is of a winter of painful and shocking sensitivity. The deaths among his few loyal friends have evidently cut him deeply. The austere and profoundly moving course of his work has always suggested an approaching cul-de-sac but invariably in the past he seems to have found new ways ahead. Whether he can do so again remains to be seen.

Michael Tracey on a dispute over the report that shocked the nation

Four out of ten children have seen video nasties, questionnaire reveals

Six-year-old addicts of the video nasties

How the national press splashed Dr Hill's claims: but how scientifically accurate are they?

Casting cold water on the ketchup

On November 24 last year the press reported, under bold headlines, that many children barely of school-going age regularly watched violence, sex and horror on their television screens. The stories were based on a press conference to announce the report of the Parliamentary Video Inquiry. The report, entitled *Video Violence and Children: Children's Viewing Patterns in England and Wales*, had been completed by Dr Clifford Hill, director of the inquiry.

The *Daily Star* said: "Appalled researchers discovered that video nasties have replaced party games and conjures as entertainment at children's birthday parties; teenagers are left with the family video recorder for 'company' by parents who do without a baby sitter; parents seem unaware of the true nature of many of the films; children pressurize their classmates or younger brothers and sisters to watch nasties and poke fun at the 'scares'-cats' who refuse."

"The report - sponsored by MPs, peers and leading churchmen - is based on questionnaires sent to 206 schools in England and Wales and interviews with more than 6,000 children, their parents and teachers."

The problem is that almost every statement contained in the group's report and uttered at the press conference is denied by the other members of the research team who compiled the data, the members of Oxford Polytechnic's television research unit.

The story begins on June 27 last year. A meeting was convened at the House of Lords, with Lord Nugent in the chair. Present were six Lords, three MPs and representatives of various churches. Also there were Dr Hill, a sociologist, who said he had become concerned by evidence of the damaging effects of video nasties on children, and Mr Brian Brown, a Methodist minister and head of Oxford Polytechnic's newly formed television research unit.

After a meeting in July it was agreed to launch a research project with Hill as director and Brown as associate director, with funds provided by the "sponsoring group" - essentially those who attend the original meeting - to the Oxford

top of the poll for Private Members bills and had decided to introduce legislation to ban video nasties. What had been conceived as a study possibly lasting two years was suddenly under pressure to produce early results.

A questionnaire was prepared and distributed to 6,000 schoolchildren, to be completed by them under the supervision of their teachers. The teachers were asked to lead a discussion, get the children to describe their reactions to certain video films, and record the main points. These were then to be returned to the research team for analysis. All the correspondence was in the name of the Oxford unit and signed either by Brown or Hill.

The large part of the published report, and most of the statements in the press, derive not from the quantifiable data provided by the children filling in the questionnaire but from these notes of impressions made by teachers. This is the main point of contention: it is very difficult to see what can be claimed for such information, which of its nature can have no real social scientific significance.

A note prepared by the television research unit for Oxford Polytechnic's management committee states categorically: "Our main worry was that we knew that the report contained assertions and exaggerated claims allegedly supported by factual evidence. We know no grounds to support this statement. The report too was skewed and distorted and appeared to have been completed without any reference to the research data which we were still assembling. We know as a matter of fact that we did not collect much of the evidence cited..."

Dr Hill told me that many of the "teachers' reports" were passed directly to him unopened by the research unit. What remains contentious is the social scientific validity of such reports, and the wisdom of placing such information alongside data gathered from a questionnaire

survey. The research unit quotes many instances where it believes that statements made in the report have no support in statistical evidence. Examples include: "The percentage of all children (including those from non-television families) who own a TV is 77%." There was no data on TV ownership in the questionnaire. "Working class children, especially those from large families, appear most at risk in watching the nasties." The survey did not ask any questions about family size, and the socio-economic data was contained not in the children's questionnaire but in one analysed where that conclusion was arrived at and the report published.

The popular press delighted in the comments in the report of nine-year-old Warren: "I like all the blood coming out," and Stevie, also nine: "I like the bit in *Driller Killer* where he puts a man up on sticks and... then he gets his drill and puts it through his stomach and he screams for ages." These quotes come from a "Coveney teacher with a class of primary school children." But no primary school children in Coventry were involved in the survey.

Dr Hill told me it had been assumed the school was in Coventry because the envelope carried a Coventry postmark. The major source of the rift between Dr Hill and the television research unit was caused by what he regarded as the haste with which the report was written.

On November 9, Dr Hill delivered a paper to Mr Brown's office a yellow folder containing a draft report. For reasons which remain unclear, the members of the unit did not notice this until November 14, also discovering a note to the effect that their comments had to be with Dr Hill by 5pm that day because of the timetable of the Bright legislation.

No data at all had been available from computer printout until November 8, the day before the draft report was delivered.

Dr Hill commented on this: "I did not begin to write the statistical section of this report until I saw the trends already clear. The fact that that first draft went without statistics does not mean to say that I didn't have it. I had got the tables all drawn out ready to put the statistics in but of course they were changing with each printout."

In short, the body of the report was written before any statistical evidence was available, and most of the statements it contains are based on the teachers' reports, which can have no statistical significance.

The final issue which has been raised involved the removal of all the data and related correspondence from the television research unit by Dr Hill on November 25. Mr Brown was not present, his assistants protested at the removal but were told that permission had been given by a Polytechnic official. Dr Hill is adamant that a named official agreed to the removal.

The difficulty however is not a legal one, but a question of academic ethics and conduct. All the data and correspondence with schools, local education authorities and teachers had been on Oxford Polytechnic headed notepaper, some of which was signed by Dr Hill. Before November 23 the recipients could not have known that information was being collected for the Parliamentary Video Group, even though Dr Hill was undoubtedly the research director of the overall project.

One is left with many questions that need to be answered. Why was no contract issued, and why did Oxford Polytechnic agree to become involved in a project without clarifying all the legal and financial issues? Why did the report not make a clearer distinction between the statistical evidence and the more impressionistic information used? Was it wise to create an extraordinarily tight timetable for the work? (The questionnaires were only sent out on October 12, and a draft report was available by November 9). Was it proper to remove the questionnaires and related materials from the research unit?

And, finally, is it a sufficiently accurate piece of research to frame the debate about the important issue of children and video nasties? © Times Newspapers Limited, 1984

Woodrow Wyatt

My hot tip for Fleet Street

The silly season for the press used to be late July and August. It is now all the year round, at least for the tabloids including those with pretensions to being serious. On Tuesday, the whole of the front page of the *Daily Express*, most of page 2, the whole of page 3, and a large chunk of page 9 were occupied by "Andrew's new girl". The story made the front page of the *Daily Mail*, too, but not so noisily as they had borrowed it from the *Express*. It was predictably on the front page of *The Sun*. The *Daily Mirror* must have been asleep. I could find nothing about "Andrew's new girl" in it. However, on Wednesday, the *Mirror* and the *Mail* were on the trail, reporters and photographers blazing, as were the other tabloids and so on into Thursday.

What had the "new girl" done to merit all this attention? She and her parents had given a birthday party for Prince Andrew and a few other friends for which the lady in question was reported to have cooked the food. The *Express* recorded that at 1.30 am the Prince left with the rest of the guests who were laughing and joking and that he gave the young lady a goodnight kiss.

It sounds pretty ordinary. Hardly the stuff for acres of newspaper when Lebanon is on fire, the Iraq-Iran war may be about to dislocate the West's oil supplies and there is even Mr Wedgwood Benn and his by-election to write about. But Miss Koo Stark having run her boring day, Prince Andrew's "new girl" can now expect massive publicity and unrelenting harassment. There is no longer a close season for the silly season save among those few newspapers who do not think their readers need a keyhole account of any friendships Prince Andrew may happen to make. Any notion that he is entitled to privacy off duty has vanished.

Mark Thatcher, as the son of a famous mother, gets the same treatment. Yes, the exan lady who went to church with him last Sunday is attractive. But what they may think about each other would once have been thought their private business. Can the mass circulation newspapers really be right in believing that their readers want to have endlessly exposed to them the details of the commonplace doings of the children of those in high places? The odd mention, perhaps, but hardly the floods of titillating detail and pictures.

There may be more readers than the tabloids suppose like the father of Prince Andrew's "new girl" who sensibly observed: "You don't believe everything you read in the papers, do you?"

In Mrs Thatcher's case, her son is being used as a vehicle for unpleasant digs at her of the "willing to wound but afraid to strike" kind. This distasteful course was started by *The Observer*, which thought it had

got hold of a scandal over Cementation's Oman contract which it could project with a show of high-mindedness as a matter of genuine public concern. It was reminiscent of the "I made my excuses and left" technique of fearless reporters exposing vice but running out of courage at the moment of truth.

Previously, the charge has been that he was too much of a playboy. Now the charge in *The Observer*, infected by the permanent silly season, is that he has been doing something useful and that Mrs Thatcher ought to be ashamed of him; and of herself for allowing him to be with her for part of the time on her travels; something which was known to the press at the time and then excited no comment.

I agree with Lord Aberconway's letter in *The Times* on Tuesday. Why should Mrs Thatcher, when visiting a foreign country on Britain's behalf, refrain from supporting the efforts of the only British company seeking a contract, just because a member of her family is employed by that company and he is one of a team seeking to win that contract?

Lord Aberconway, president of John Brown, seems relieved that he is not related to Mrs Thatcher. That would have brought charges of nepotism when she stood out against the present Koo Stark trying to stop his company fulfilling its contract to supply gas turbines for the Russian pipeline. I hope Mrs Thatcher will tell future malicious enquirers trying to make scandal out of her doing her national duty in Oman to buzz off.

Newspapers should be careful how shoddy they get. ITN and BBC News have vast popular audiences without unremitting harassment of the children of the famous when they are doing things which most reasonable people would regard as their private affair, and without trying to create scandals where there are none. Fleet Street mass circulations have been going down perhaps because they are abandoning real news to the wireless and television.

Though it must be conceded that the best printed national newspaper, the *Morning Star*, does not leap in circulation by being earnest. Maybe it should publicize more its racing tipster, Cayton, who has the genuine popular touch. When was at Oxford he was standing order for a bookmaker for a bet on every Cayton nap selection.

I won so much that the bookmaker closed my account. Between last November 7 and February 23, Cayton headed the national newspapers' nap selections listed in the *Sporting Life* with a profit of £10.61 to a £1 level stake. The worthy *Guardian's* nap tipster was at the bottom with a loss of £29.34. Now that's real news.

George Walden

Cultivation should begin at home

T.S. Eliot, the Treasury and the now defunct Think Tank have one thing in common: distrust of cultural diplomacy in general, and of the British Council in particular. Eliot cautiously approved of the council's post-war role of encouraging intellectual contacts, but was wary of state activity in culture in the long term. The Treasury, whose preoccupations are more pressing, seems to want to trim the council to bits. The Central Policy Review Staff wanted to abolish it outright.

Ministers will now be looking at the council's future pattern of spending yet again; its present level holds good only to April 1. In the process, all the old cultural about the council's function and purpose will presumably resurface. Few bodies can have been reviewed and reassessed so much in so few years. As we reenter the cycle, it is a good moment to ask what it is all for - not just the council, but the reviews as well.

In six years there were three major inquiries. The CPRS had the first shot in 1977. This made the most waves, but also astonished the least. Ironically, Mrs Thatcher was more radical. When she took office in 1979 there was an immediate interdepartmental review, in which the Treasury was prominent and which sheared 18% per cent off the council's core budget over four years. Only Sir Dick Troughton's personal brand of cultural diplomacy was spared the council deeper surgery. In yet a third overview, Lord Seabrook led a thorough management review in 1981, resulting in further efficiency measures.

The Treasury loves invisibles, but not intangibles. Hard and fast definitions of the council's work and raison d'être are not easy. One way to approach cultural diplomacy is to decide what it is not. It is definitely not a political arm of government, and has been remarkably successful (like the External Services of the BBC) in keeping out of controversy over the years given the potential political overtones of some of its work.

It is not an export promotion agency either. The British Council has rightly been encouraged to sharpen its awareness of the commercial angles of its work. Its value to the book trade is obvious, and it now makes a good deal of money teaching English abroad. But the notion that the council should front it is both unrealistic and dangerous because it encourages the myth that promotion can substitute for production. You can teach a foreigner English and sensitize him to things British, but he will still buy

American or German if it is cheaper and better.

Finally, for those whose hackles rise at the word, the council has less to do with culture, narrowly defined, than people think. Only 12 per cent of its core budget goes on concerts, exhibitions, films and the like. What it does do is a good deal of worthy, if rather humdrum work. It teaches English to a lot of foreigners, against payment in richer countries, free in poorer places. It teaches teachers as well and handles a vast number (about 30,000) of student and academic exchanges.

What sort of image should we be projecting, and where should we concentrate our effort in the Third World, or in our new political battlegrounds? There is scope for endless argument about the right balance, some of it fruitful, some less so.

A lot of this debate can be debilitating. There comes a point when you have to ask yourself: whether you are going to stay in the cultural diplomacy business at all. If we are, we should install sound management, limit the budget, do what we can afford, and let the council get on with it. We have done the first two, but not the last.

The extraordinary diversion of ministerial effort which can go into fiddling with the image of Britain, rather than dealing with the substance, is something that has to be seen to be believed. I am as keen on financial rigour in the council as I am on culture, and believe that most of the savings made were necessary. But I would brandish my knife most menacingly and persistently over budgets that are getting bigger than over small ones that are growing smaller.

There is an even more fundamental reason for some sense of proportion. Judith Hart, the former Labour Minister for Overseas Development, inadvertently highlighted it when she once lamented the financial restrictions on the encouragement of the study of Shakespeare in Guinea-Bissau. Hers were warm and worthy sentiments. But governments (and especially that of Dame Judith) could have spent their time more profitably ensuring that someone is still reading Shakespeare in Britain in 10 years' time, or even perhaps by rereading Eliot's own sombre prognosis of decline in cultural and educational standards.

That way there will still be something for the British Council to export. Literacy is good for business, too. Culture, in fact, is rather like cars: exports do best when the domestic market prospers.

The author is Conservative MP for Buckingham.

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P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

THE MARRIAGE BOND

The Church of England's search for a satisfactory response to the phenomenon of widespread divorce in our society has reached the kind of critical point which demands great caution. How the church handles those whose marriages have been dissolved and who ask for a religious service the second time round stands as a public symbol of Christian teaching on marriage, and so there is much more to the issue than meeting the religious needs of the relatively few individuals for whom a second marriage in church may be of spiritual benefit. The church, under the leadership of the General Synod, has hitherto been heading towards a solution which would let those needs prevail over the conflicting priority to uphold through thick and thin the doctrine that marriage is for life. But the particular procedures proposed by the synod for identifying worthy cases have been overwhelmingly rejected by the church at large, and the synod is meeting next week to pick up the pieces as best it can.

The rejected procedure - called Option G because it was once seventh on a list of possibilities being considered - emerged from careful debate, with the eventual support of two thirds of the synod's membership, after all sorts of variations of substance and of detail had been discussed and turned down. It authorized remarriage in church of some whose previous marriage had been dissolved, laying down procedures to identify those cases where this would be appropriate. The proposal now coming forward, which might be called the Bishop's Option because it comes from that House and because episcopal discretion is its fundamental principle, has many elements which the synod did not want to incorporate into Option G. That alone is reason for hesitation. What seemed a bad idea a year ago is put forward as a good idea now. In fact Option G was a pretty fair attempt of which the synod need not be ashamed, and its rejection indicates that what the church has been trying to achieve is in fact unobtainable. The Bishops' Option, when thoroughly tested in debate, will be found to fall even further off the mark: indeed the synod may remember that it said almost as much last year, in shaping Option G.

The bishops will tell the synod that their consultations with the clergy disclosed, along with widespread dislike of Option G,

widespread support for the principle that a second marriage in church ought to be available in certain cases. That is their mandate for their new method. It is a questionable mandate. The clergy's response requires more sensitive interpretation than that for what is most striking about opinion in the church is that no common mind exists on what those special circumstances might be, nor even on what theory should be applied to devise general ground-rules. And that fact may stand for something deeper still: it could be the inarticulate voice of Christian conscience hinting that the church should not head in this direction at all.

Important changes in doctrine and practice of this kind are inadvisable unless there is a clear and coherent theological basis for them, and unless there is general consent to this basis. That cannot be said. In the Church of England there are many theologies of marriage, and many theological explanations of what divorce and remarriage entails, and none is dominant. What is virtually universal is the belief that Christian marriage ought of its nature to be lifelong. The reasons for wanting to remarry people who have been divorced are usually called "pastoral", meaning a sense of spiritual responsibility for those who have experienced failure in married life. So option G was "pastoral" in emphasis, with some theological dressing.

It was not surprising that the synod went down that road. Members were told, in effect, that a way could be devised by means of which they could have their cake and eat it, to be pastoral to sad cases while also upholding the Christian ideal of permanence. Any group would be likely to grasp at such an attractive proposition, not at that stage knowing that they were asking for too much. The church ought now to address the basic issue once more, with its new wisdom learnt in the experience of first writing, and then tearing up, Option G, and frankly admitting that there is not some Option H or I or J waiting to be discovered which would do the trick after all.

Within a discipline which rationed church marriage to one per lifetime, so to speak, there is unexplored scope for more pastorally sensitive treatment of those who seek the church's spiritual help but cannot be accommodated within the discipline.

Any clergyman who feels he ought in conscience to perform a church wedding in these circumstances is already free to do so under the law of the land, though hitherto he has been discouraged by the church's own declarations. Recent developments will have diminished the force of these. More clergy will avail themselves of this right if the church's own discipline is not relaxed. That the church can live with. But it would do better by being more precise about the real spiritual needs of a couple at this moment in their lives. They do not ask the church to condone or condemn their relationship, but to provide an appropriate setting in which they can pray and be prayed for, with family and friends, leaving judgment to God. This is not quite the same as the already widespread practice of holding so-called "services of blessing" after a registry office marriage - an ad hoc and unofficial rite tainted with ambiguity and a suspicion of hypocrisy as if the church was willing to confirm a marriage it had been unwilling to administer. Instead of this there should be a standard form, without ambiguity of title or content, of the same quality as the rest of the church's public services, and explicitly distanced from the marriage service, designed solely to help the couple to be together in the presence of God. That is all they really need if their desire for the church's ministry is genuine. This is the sort of generous ministry the church can supply while retaining the integrity of its doctrinal position.

Those who are divorced may even prefer it to a church wedding, finding it more closely aligned to their true situation and therefore more truly pastoral. Having done its best and failed, for honourable reasons, to find the means to contain conflicting priorities, the Church of England can return with renewed self-confidence to its traditional witness to the Christian ideal, and who can doubt that that is a witness society - in the midst of the present divorce epidemic - needs to hear? It was a tradition the synod hoped would somehow stay alive in spite of the operation of Option G, a doubtful proposition; it is a tradition which would be even more gravely threatened by the Bishops' Option; it is the true Anglican tradition, and well-intentioned efforts to dilute it can now be abandoned with a good conscience.

VOTARIES OF SCIENCE

Fellows of the Royal Society meet on Wednesday for a postmortem on the election last year of Mrs Margaret Thatcher as an FRS. Forty fellows have requisitioned the meeting and will put forward an amendment to the statute under which Mrs Thatcher was elected. The statute declares a procedure, which is distinct from that by which fellows are ordinarily elected, for the election of persons who "either have rendered conspicuous service to the cause of science, or are such that their election would be of signal benefit to the Society". They may be enrolled at the rate of one a year, and there are generally a dozen or so at any given time.

Under that rule for special election, which came in at the beginning of the century, the only prime ministers not to be elected before 1940 were Campbell-Bannerman, who died early, and Lloyd George, a dubious quantity when it comes to honours. Fortunes have been more mixed since the war. Churchill, Attlee, Macmillan, Wilson and Thatcher have been singled out. Eden, Home, Heath and Callaghan have not, yet been admitted to the temple of science - perhaps you have to last for more than one Parliament.

The critics would like both the procedure and the criteria contained in the statute to be redrawn, so as to insist upon some identifiable contribution to science, though it need not be as a practitioner of any branch of it. A second in chemistry at Somerville is a creditable achievement, but it does not in the ordinary way carry with it an FRS. The citation the society concocted for Mrs Thatcher's

candidacy went on to speak of her continued interest in science through her legal and political careers adding that "as secretary of state for education and science and as prime minister she has done much to strengthen the cause of science in the United Kingdom". It is that on which the dissenting fellows choked as they looked around them at the condition of university laboratories and publicly funded research programmes after five years of Thatcher discipline. They felt that Mrs Thatcher had been made honorary president of the Milk Marketing Board when she stepped down from the ministry of education.

Whatever the Royal Society eventually decides to do about these special elections - and the council concedes that the time has come round again for a general revision of statutes - it should not be too puritanical about the admission of lay eminence. The society was founded in 1662, in descent from Robert Boyle's "invisible academy" of natural philosophers. From the word go the well-disposed and well-connected outnumbered by about two to one the men of science proper. Sir Joseph Banks, the longest serving and one of the greatest presidents, counselled the inclusion of those whom, from their position in society or their fortune, it might be desirable to retain as patrons of science.

A mood of reform seized the society in the second quarter of the nineteenth century resembling the contemporary Evangelical assault on the ease and amplitude of the Established Church. Zeal and high seriousness took over. The society was held to be too little occupied in

the advancement of science. There were too many dilettanti, too many non-playing members. A comprehensive revision of statutes was achieved in 1847 including changes in the method of election. This was quickly followed by the transformation of the Royal Society into the scientific institution of preeminence that it has remained. Even so, special provision was made for the election, without scientific qualification, of princes, peers and privy councillors. The society was still mindful of the advantages of its informal establishment.

In spite of all the social changes these advantages remain, and the Royal Society may as well continue to enjoy them; and anyway some traces of establishment are appropriate in view of the public functions the society performs. It could adopt the device of honorary fellowships but that is not quite the same thing. Its tradition has been to recruit from among the rich and powerful on the basis of equality. A body of scientists that has swallowed in its day the first Lord Iveagh, Sir Otto Beit, Lord Nuffield, J. D. Rockefeller, Eamon de Valera, Emperor Hirohito and a long line of native statesmen unknown for their familiarity with the map of science, need not be too squeamish at this stage of its life.

Its mistake has been to dress up a conference speech on the white heat of the technological revolution or a chemistry degree followed by a spell in the education department as if they qualified a person for reception as a votary of science. Let such men and women be recognized for what they are: eminent, powerful, good to have on one's side.

Another and significant consequence is that defendants are being denied access to counsel of their choice and are having to accept counsel who are available to visit the prison during normal hours. Urgent action is required.

Yours truly,
DAVID ROBERTS, President,
Bristol Law Society,
The Law Library,
The Guildhall,
Broad Street, Bristol.
February 17.

Courts' circular

From Mr David Roberts
Sir, It is good to note (report, February 14) that the Home Secretary is issuing a circular to courts commending proposals to reduce delays. May I draw attention to a source of serious delay in trials which his department appears unwilling to remove.

Visits to prisoners on remand in local prisons by barristers and solicitors have, on occasion and for

good reason, taken place during evenings and at weekends. This necessary facility, operating to my knowledge for over 20 years, has recently been stopped at Horfield Prison, Bristol. Payment for staff involved was not specifically authorised and the Home Office refuses to grant authority. This ban is already delaying trials in the crown court and its cumulative effect will be, not only to neutralize Lord Justice Watkins's reforms, but will cause very serious delay.

Keeping political balance in EEC

From Mr Geoffrey Harris
Sir, Your report from Strasbourg (February 16) states that it was Lord Carrington who suggested that having a Labour member of the European Commission was necessary in order to overcome Labour hostility to the European Community. This is surely somewhat misleading.

The fact is that all the countries with more than one commissioner have for some years respected the necessity for political balance in these appointments, and since the functions of the Commission are highly and primarily political the choice of a businessman would be a political choice.

To disguise such a choice on the grounds that the person was not just a close associate of the Prime Minister but had a lot of managerial experience would be quite unconvincing. There is, moreover, no evidence that other countries plan to abandon the tradition of keeping political balance, which has enabled people like Claude Cheysson and Roy Jenkins to play a major political role, even when their parties were not in power.

For many years the role of the Commission has been weakened, and instead of acting as a motive force for effective decision-making the Commission has been evolved into a somewhat weak secretariat of the Council and has lost any semblance of a clear political profile.

Coupled with the obsessive and sometimes self-destructive use of the veto in the Council (e.g. *Esprit* - the European Strategic Programme for Research and Development in Information Technologies), this has led to an almost total paralysis in the Community's key institutions. The European Parliament has only been doing its duty in pointing this out, issuing warnings about the consequences and making proposals for reform.

The problem of appointing commissioners is not in fact Mrs Thatcher's real problem. The problem is what it has been for some time, the absence of any clear aims or strategy for the development of the Community and deep divisions within the Conservative Party on the whole issue.

The possible break-up of the European Conservative Group and the remarkable three-way split in the historic vote on Parliament's proposal for a new treaty are only the visible signs of what is clearly a deep and intractable problem for the British Conservatives. Similar differences are apparent in the House of Commons in EEC debates.

To try now to sabotage the attempts of the Labour Party to develop a new and constructive policy towards the EEC by removing the Labour commissioner would therefore be an extraordinary case of abuse of power. It is hard also to see how it could be in the interests of Britain or the Community.

Yours faithfully,
GEOFF HARRIS,
Socialist Group Secretariat,
European Parliament,
97-113 rue Belliard,
1049 Brussels.
February 17.

Thoughts on lorries

From Brigadier N. H. L. Chesshyre
Sir, The current unrest in France underlines the dangers for Britain of a Channel tunnel. Once a tunnel was in being cross-Channel ferry routes, including those to Belgium and Holland, would inevitably wither down to a fraction of their present capacity.

The French government would then hold a trump card for use in the unhappy event of a serious quarrel with Britain and even a local strike at the French end of a tunnel would be equally damaging.

Yours faithfully,
NEVILLE CHESSHIRE,
5 Willfield Way, NW11.
February 23.

Severn crossing

From Dr J. M. V. Rayner
Sir, Mr A. T. Macmillan's comment (February 17) that by providing a second road crossing a Severn barrage would "kill two birds with one stone" is most distressingly apt. Until it is clear that a tidal barrage represents no risk to the important populations of wading birds and waterfowl in the upper estuary of the Severn, and indeed to all the wildlife of the river, plans to construct such a barrage can only represent a major environmental threat.

The short-term benefits of energy production and relief for the Severn bridge cannot excuse the large-scale environmental destruction which could ensue.

Yours faithfully,
JEREMY RAYNER,
University of Bristol,
Department of Zoology,
Woodland Road,
Bristol.
February 17.

Saving suit of armour
From the Master of the Armouries,
Tower of London
Sir, In the report on the saving of the Earl of Southampton's armour in Saturday's *Times* (February 18) it was stated that I had said that the "an offer he was making the owner in fact the opposite to what I said because, as is well known, the owner of any object the export of which has been stopped is at liberty to refuse an offer by a museum in this country so long as the object is kept in Britain."

Implications of training scheme cuts

From Lady Faithfull
Sir, The Government's current reductions in the part of the Youth Training Scheme known as mode B1 are both damaging and premature. Under this scheme voluntary organisations provide training workshops and training places in community projects. These seek to offer training and work experience to those 16-year-olds who have failed at school, who have few basic skills and experience attitudes of resentment and hostility to the adult world. They do not fit into employer-run mode A schemes and indeed employers are unable to absorb these young people.

If these 16-year-olds are to succeed on the Youth Training Scheme they need more specialised help and more adult time than employer-based schemes can normally provide. The recently announced cuts will damage the capacity of the scheme to cater adequately for such school-leavers by reducing the number of places which can give them special support and handling.

The Youth Training Scheme came into operation as recently as September. It is quite wrong at this early stage to impose such cuts rather than give sponsors the help and support they need in the task of establishing their schemes on a firm footing.

Yours faithfully,
LUCY FAITHFULL,
House of Lords.
February 22.

From Mr Robert Kilroy-Silk, MP for Knowsley North (Labour)
Sir, By the damaging cuts which it has announced in community projects within the Youth Training

Countryside heritage

From Lieutenant-Commander G. G. Marten

Sir, The renewed correspondence about conservation is strong in condemnation of landowners and farmers but weak in effective remedy. Landowners certainly have a duty to conserve and care for their holdings, but they also have a duty to their families, employees and dependants to keep their individual estates afloat.

There is an intense but artificial conflict of interests here. The cause is capital taxation. Few, if any, of the critics are aware of the subtle undertow dragging landowners down and with them the quality of land and landscape.

Take for example an oak wood. Its life spans four or five generations of family ownership. At each successive owner's death capital transfer tax must be paid on the value of the land on which the trees stand at a rate related to the whole of the deceased's estate.

In addition, when the trees are finally cut down, tax must be paid on the sale price at a rate related to the previous death. This multiplication of tax liabilities makes growing oak trees a more certain method of losing money than a lifetime of backing slow horses.

Equality at school

From Mrs Marjorie Seldon
Sir, The SDP is ambivalent in its support to parents paying for independent schools and one reason may be, as Anne Sofer bluntly remarks (feature, February 13) "6 per cent... hardly a huge constituency for any party". Her view of state education is also unambiguous: "So far from the middle classes having no stake in the state system they are, on the contrary, its supporters and chief beneficiaries."

Professor Thomas Sowell, the distinguished black American economist, recently identified those parents who are pulling their children out of bad state schools as being more who earn from \$5,000 to \$10,000 a year than all who earn above \$25,000.

Eighty-three per cent of all children from the wealthiest families are enrolled in state schools in the good residential areas. He would recognize the situation in Solihull, where plans for a grammar school ran into opposition from the beneficiaries of a good state comprehensive - the middle classes, as noted by Anne Sofer.

How to give all classes equal opportunities in state schooling is the intractable problem posed by Anne Sofer. It has a name - monopoly. All but 6 per cent of

children are locked into schools from which they cannot escape. At least a third, probably more, children leave their unsatisfactory schools ill-fitted for the jobs which are available and will increasingly become available in burgeoning new industries as well as viable old ones.

Most countries face similar problems but Britain and North America have the greatest urgency to solve them. President Reagan is to make a start by the introduction of a modest tax credit Bill to Congress.

Yours truly,
MARJORIE SELDON,
The Thatched Cottage,
Goddens Green,
Near Sevenoaks, Kent.

Off the track

From Mr Hugh Lee
Sir, The term Sir David Hunt (February 11) deplores the modern use of comes from motor and motorcycle racing, not horseracing. It used to mean the fastest time for a single circuit of the racing track - a "track", or "often lap", record. ("Lap", too, is now misused).

Strictly, a "track record" related to true racing tracks such as Brooklands and Indianapolis, not to "road circuits".

Yours truly,
HUGH LEE,
83 The Vineyard,
Richmond, Surrey.

Polish at Arnhem
From Mr Richard Lamb
Sir, In my recently published book, *Montgomery in Europe*, I gave a signal from Field Marshal Montgomery to the then CIGS (Chief of the Imperial General Staff), Viscount Alanbrooke, about the conduct of the Polish Parachute Brigade during the Arnhem operation in September, 1944. This signal which had not previously been used in any history of the campaign, was highly derogatory to the Polish troops and I wrote that it was a "harsh judgment" and that Montgomery was seeking a "scapegoat" for the failure of the Arnhem operation.

Would you be good enough to allow me to put the record straight in your correspondence columns? The signal, dated October 17, 1944, reads: "Para Bde fought very badly here and the men showed no interest in fighting it meant risking their own lives. Do not want this Bde here again and possibly you may like to send them to join other Poles in Italy."

Colonel Antonio Rawicz-Szczepko, the last commanding officer of 1st Polish Parachute Brigade, has written to me that this signal was "a scathing condemnation of brave men who gave their lives in the common cause" and that many Polish paratroopers lie next to their British comrades in arms in the cemetery at Oosterbeek while other

Fears from the hereafter

From Canon G. B. Bentley
Sir, Bishop Huddleston's letter (February 22) strikes me as alarming, and not a little sinister. When the time comes for me to depart this life I want my body to be allowed to die, not to have bits of it kept alive in the innards of surgeons whose guts I might hate, if I knew them. I do not want to run the risk of such bits being made accessory to actions of which I could not approve, perhaps even to grave crimes.

I do not want my dearth to be surrounded by a flock of surgeons, each waiting impatiently to pick out the morsel he fancies. Nor do I want my body to be kept ticking over after my death to facilitate its cannibalization. Am I alone in this?

The sinister thing is the Bishop's insistence that Big Brother should arrogate to himself authority to conscript our vital organs and employ on surgeons "the automatic right" to cannibalize anybody's body. Perhaps he has registered an objection in his lifetime - "This is no invasion of human rights, he maintains, since an objector can opt out."

But conscription is a "deprivation of rights" despite allowance for conscientious objection and only tolerable in a national emergency. Moreover, surgeons admit that they do not always become aware of the wishes of the dead person before the removal of organs has taken place.

The Bishop supports his argument by a novel interpretation of the right to life. According to him it includes a right to other people's kidneys when needed, which in its turn imposes an obligation on the other people to make them available. That is tantamount to saying, "I give you a new commandment."

I wonder how he should revise the commandment at a burial? "We commit what remains of his body to the ground." Should there not also be a prayer that the bits of it still living may enjoy a long life and a happy one?

I do think that in this matter the Bishop's deeply compassionate heart has got the better of his head and his sense of distributive justice.

Yours faithfully,
G. B. BENTLEY,
College of St George,
5 The Cloisters,
Windward Castle,
Berkshire.
February 23.

No end of trouble

From Lord O'Neill of the Maine
Sir, This week I was sad to see the reports of the killings and deaths at Dunloy, Co. Antrim - described in many reports as an extreme republican area.

This little Catholic village holds happy memories for me. In my last election in February, 1969, I was engaged in a house-to-house canvass in the area - unheard of previously for any person in my position - when I was told that a large gathering was awaiting me at the crossroads in the centre of the village.

I had with me a small loudspeaker and, as they wanted me to address them, I fought my way through the crowds to this van. There, surrounded by waving Union Jacks, I spoke to this cheering Catholic crowd. Nor can I forget that this demonstration was incredible because only the week before the Government had closed their only local industry, an abattoir.

Had extremists not succeeded in polarizing opinion, perhaps beyond repair, over 2,000 people who are now dead might be alive today and many more incurably wounded today be hale and hearty.

Those who believe that there is a feasible solution to these "troubles" are either ignorant of the facts or merely "hoping for the best".

Yours sincerely,
TERENCE O'NEILL,
House of Lords.
February 23.

Neighbourhood watch

From the Rev D. S. R. Radman
Sir, The letter from Mr Miles Hardie (February 20) calling for a wider application of "Neighbourhood Watch" from crime to health and social welfare, deserves considerable support and exploration.

The churches have already done much work at local levels in setting up community help schemes, enabling people to help themselves and to facilitate the better use of state and voluntary agencies. One such scheme in a village in Kent has a successful 10-year record whilst in my own commuter community a new scheme is enthusiastically being organized.

This enthusiasm is matched by a very "lukewarm" response by the residents to the proposals from Neighbourhood Watch on its own. There is much good will and untapped local expertise which can be harnessed and used for the benefit of the community and at the same time providing a healthy partnership between people and the state, which sadly in our time have developed two identities.

Yours faithfully,
DOUGLAS REDMAN,
The Vineyard,
83 The Vineyard Road,
Shortlands,
Bromley,
Kent.
February 20.

Farewell to arms

From Mr D. W. Plamington
Sir, I suppose finding a peaceful use for gun cartridges (letter, February 22) is a bit like beating swords into ploughshares.

Yours faithfully,
D. W. PLAMINGTON,
7 Grove Gardens,
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COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
February 24: His Excellency Monsieur Jean-Paul van Bellinghien received in audience by The Queen and presented the Letters of Recall of his predecessor and his own Letters of credence as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary from Belgium.

His Excellency was accompanied by the following members of the Embassy who had the honour of being presented to Her Majesty: Monsieur Nestor Cocks (Minister Plenipotentiary), Captain Herman Stradiot (Military, Naval and Air Attaché), Monsieur Bernard Laurent (Minister-Counsellor (Economic)), Monsieur Jan Grails (Counsellor (Political)), Monsieur Claude Rijnmans (2nd Secretary (Economic)), Monsieur Pierre Vanden (2nd Secretary (Political)), Monsieur André Querton (Attaché (Economic)), Monsieur Lucien De Wulf (Attaché (Consular)).

Madame van Bellinghien had the honour of being received by The Queen.

Sir Antony Acland (Permanent Under-Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs) who had the honour of being received by Her Majesty was present and the Gentlemen of the Household in Waiting were in attendance.

His Excellency Monsieur Matungulu Nkomo Tavus and Madame Matungulu were received in farewell audience by The Queen and took leave upon His Excellency relinquishing his appointment as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary from Zaire to the Court of St James's.

Mr Justice Hutchison had the honour of being received by The Queen on his appointment as Justice of the High Court of Justice when Her Majesty conferred upon him the honour of Knighthood.

The Crown Prince of Saudi Arabia visited The Queen and remained to luncheon.

The Duke and Duchess of Gloucester were present.

The following had the honour of being invited to the Embassy of Ghazi Al Gossbi (Minister of Health). His Excellency Mohammed Ibrahim Al Masoud (Minister of State), His Excellency Abdul Aziz Turki (Deputy Commander of the National Guard), His Excellency the Saudi Arabian Ambassador, the Lord and

Lady Carrington, General Sir John and Lady Stanier, Admiral Sir James and Lady Eberle and Sir James Craig.

The Duke of Edinburgh arrived at Church Fenton in the Royal Train this morning and was received by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for North Yorkshire (the Marquess of Northampton).

His Royal Highness drove to John Smith's Tadcaster Brewery Ltd and, escorted by the Chairman of John Smith's (Mr J. W. Whitworth), toured the Brewery.

The Duke of Edinburgh subsequently visited Killingbeck Hospital, Leeds and, having been received by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for West Yorkshire (Sir William Bulmer), His Royal Highness named the Mountbatten Non-Invasive Heart Unit, opened the Unit's new extension, and was entertained at luncheon.

This afternoon the Duke of Edinburgh toured the factory of Rose Forgive Ltd (Chairman, Mr W. A. Brown).

His Royal Highness was received on arrival by the Lord Mayor of Leeds (Councillor M. Dodgson). The Duke of Edinburgh later visited Lucas Aerospace, Electrical Division, at Bedford and was received by the Lord Mayor of Bedford (Councillor N. Free).

His Royal Highness opened and toured the factory, escorted by the Chief Executive of Lucas Aerospace Ltd, (Mr G. Moore) and the Director and General Manager (Dr A. Watkins).

The Duke of Edinburgh this evening attended the Variety Club of Great Britain's "Woman of the Year" dinner at the Queen's Hotel, Leeds and was received by the Chief Executive of the Variety Club (Mr Norman Garrod) and the Chairman of the Leeds Committee (Mr Bobbie Caplin).

By command of the Queen, the Lord Lucas of Chilworth (Lord in Waiting) was present at Heathrow Airport, London, this afternoon upon the departure of The President of Italian Republic and bade farewell to His Excellency on behalf of Her Majesty.

Science report

Japan revises space plans to suit US

Tokyo (Asahi News Service) - The Japanese Government has agreed to revise its plans for the country's modest space programme. The new projects avoid any further conflict with the United States in the field of advanced technology.

The idea is to concentrate on a launch vehicle and on satellite applications for Japan - domestic television broadcasting, commercial communications, meteorology, ocean and land resources exploration, and astronomy.

Japan will seek involvement with the United States in the American space station programme for the wider use and exploration of space. The revised programme consists of three main targets:

- The development of launch vehicle H-II, which will be capable of placing a two-ton satellite into geostationary orbit by 1991.
- The launch of about fifty satellites in the next 15 years on vehicles leased from other countries and on Japan's own small rockets.
- Collaboration in the space station.

An agreement on space cooperation was signed between the US and Japan in 1969, but it retains decision-making in the hands of the US and restricts collaboration with other countries.

Development of the H-II launch vehicle would enable Japan to launch communications satellites for South-east Asian countries. That would place Japan in competition with the US space shuttle and the European Space Agency's Ariane rocket.

The plan for the H-II vehicle is an extension of the H-1 rocket being developed to place a 550kg satellite in orbit by 1987.

The present workhorse of the Japanese space effort is the N-II rocket, capable of launching a communications satellite of 350kg.

Last month a broadcasting spacecraft named YURI-2A was carried aloft by a N-II. Although about two-thirds of the components were made in Japan, control of the main systems was kept by US engineers.

Sweet illusion of the good old faith

The late John Robinson was a fine theologian and a man of remarkable integrity. He knew that the circumstances of the present age demand a wholesale reassessment of the Christian faith.

If there ever was a time when the good old belief in an infallible Bible or in a set of unchangeable dogmas untouched by time held good, it is certainly not now.

In fact, it could be shown that the picture of everybody understanding the Bible simply and literally and believing in a system of cut-and-dried doctrine unaltered since the beginning is a sweet illusion, like the sweet illusion of an eternally relevant *Authorized Version* or *Book of Common Prayer*.

Religion, like everything else under the moon, continually changes, continually requires to be adjusted, reexamined, reformed, interpreted anew as it is "by chance and nature's changing course untrimmed". In periods of slow change, this necessity is felt more gradually; in periods of rapid change, like

ours, the necessity is more obvious and pressing. But religion cannot stand still.

The entirely new perspectives forced upon us by the arrival of biblical criticism (no new phenomenon, for it has been with us as long as we have had thought brought about by the Renaissance, the Enlightenment and the rise of science have made a new estimate of the Christian faith an imperative necessity.

John Robinson understood that well, and with that task he continually wrestled, most notably in his *Honest to God*, but also in most of his other works.

The other point which John Robinson understood very well was that the need for the reexamination of Christianity does not necessarily entail an abandonment of the great truths enshrined in the Christian tradition, nor of the essential and central place of the Bible in Christian thought and doctrine. He was not a radical theologian in the sense of wishing to

abandon the doctrines, for instance, of the Trinity, of the incarnation, or of the Atonement. He wanted us to rethink them, and here he was entirely justified, but he did not wish to jettison them.

Perhaps the best memorial which any individual can erect to Bishop Robinson is to resolve to take up the task of understanding the Christian faith and of interpreting it in a new perspective, with an altered emphasis, to the society in which he lives. It is manifest, for instance, that the old doctrine of original sin cannot be perpetuated once we have ceased to believe that the first three chapters of Genesis give us an historically reliable account of the origin of mankind.

Many would regard it as our plain duty (though here John Robinson was an interesting exception) to frame our belief in the incarnation so as to take account of the fact that St John's Gospel in the greater part of its record of what Jesus said is not giving us his actual words or teaching, but is

interpreting his significance by means of discourses written in his name.

It is almost an axiom today that belief in the existence of God does not arise by irresistible logic either from a philosophical or a scientific investigation of the world, but must be achieved in a more complex and perhaps more profound manner.

Where that leaves us as far as certainty in belief is concerned and what the ordinary clergy can do about that situation are matters which perhaps can be considered later. Enough for the moment to say that Bishop John Robinson, if he has done nothing else, has left us a noble example of the kind of activity in which thoughtful Christians today ought to engage. It is the task of determining what is worth believing and what is not, and why we believe in the faith which we hold.

Richard Hanson
Professor of theology,
Manchester University

OBITUARY

THE REV DR SHERWIN BAILEY

Sexuality and Christian teaching

The Rev Dr Sherwin Bailey, who died on February 9 at the age of 73, was a former Chancellor and President of Wells Cathedral, and had written a number of works on sexuality and marriage which had an influence on thinking in the Church of England in the postwar years.

Derrick Sherwin Bailey was born on June 30, 1910, and educated at Alcester Grammar School, in Warwickshire. After some years in insurance he was ordained a priest in 1943, and spent nine years as Anglican chaplain at Edinburgh University. From 1951 to 1959 he worked for the Church of England Moral Welfare Council.

During that time he published a series of books on the

sexual aspects of moral theology, beginning with *The Mystery of Love and Marriage* in 1952. In 1955 he published *Homosexuality and the Western Christian Tradition*, a monograph in which he argued against many commonly held theories about the proper Christian attitude to the subject.

In general Bailey argued for the view that sexuality should be seen as something positively good; and in his writing on homosexuality he foreshadowed subsequent change in attitude to it, and in the law.

In 1962 he became a Canon Residentiary of Wells Cathedral. He remained there until 1974, serving as Chancellor and Precursor, and the literary activity of his later years centred on the history of the Chapter and its records.

COLONEL W. J. SHOOLBRED

A correspondent writes: Walter Shoolbred, who died on February 23, at the age of 78, will long be remembered with admiration and affection by many disabled war pensioners from the three services throughout the country to whose welfare and comfort he had devoted the last 20 years of his life.

In 1963 he became director of the "Not Forgotten" Association which was founded in 1920 "in the service of wounded and disabled ex-servicemen and women".

His dedication, energy, and attention to detail and his single-mindedness of purpose had a marked effect in increasing the resources available to provide for the disabled. But much of his strength lay in his determination to spend as much time as possible visiting hospitals, meeting the disabled, listening to their problems and travelling with them on expeditions and occasions organized by the Association.

After his retirement in 1981 he was appointed vice-president and continued to take an active part in the numerous occasions organized by the Association.

He was educated at Harrow and the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich and was

commissioned in to the Royal Artillery in 1931. In 1931 he transferred to the Indian Cavalry and joined Hodson's Horse (4th Duke of Cambridge's Own Lancers). During the war he saw active service in the Middle East and Italy where he was appointed OBE and was Mentioned in Despatches.

After Indian Independence he transferred back to the Royal Artillery with whom he served until he retired in 1958 after commanding the Army Apprentice College at Chesham. He then became Editor of the *British Army Review* a post he held until he joined the "Not Forgotten" Association.

He was, for 25 years, Honorary Secretary of the Indian Cavalry Officers Association devoted to keeping together those who had served together in pre-independence India. But he also maintained very close touch with his old regiment and with the new armies of India and Pakistan and played a significant part in building and maintaining the relationship with this country which exists today.

In 1935 he married Millicent Rosling who died in 1981 and is survived by one son and one daughter.

MR HUGH WAKEFIELD

Mr Hugh Wakefield, who died suddenly at his home at Frigiliana, in southern Spain, on February 8 at the age of 67, was Keeper of the Circulation Department at the Victoria and Albert Museum from 1960 to 1975, and an authority on ceramics and glass of the Victorian period.

His two books, *Nineteenth Century British Glass* (1961 and 1982) and *Victorian Pottery* (1962), became standard works. He also edited the *Victorian Collector* series and contributed to a number of other publications, including *World Ceramics* (1968).

After education at King Edward's School, Birmingham, and Trinity College, Cambridge, he joined the Royal Commission on Historical Monuments in 1938 and apart from war service from 1942 to 1946 he remained there until 1948. He

then joined the Victoria and Albert Museum as an assistant keeper.

During his time there he was also a governor of the National Museum of Wales 1960-75, a member of the Council of the Museums Association 1960-63, and a member of the Crafts Advisory Council 1971-1975. From 1974 to 1978 he was chairman of the committee for museums of applied art of the International Council of Museums.

Hugh Wakefield had a warm and outgoing personality. Always approachable, he generously shared his knowledge and expertise with others. After his retirement in 1975 he served as executive committee member and judge for the National Heritage Museum of the Year Award.

He is survived by his wife Hilary and a son and a daughter.

MR L. P. THOMPSON-MCCAUSLAND

Mr Lucius Pernet Thompson-McCausland, CMG, who died on February 16 at the age of 79, was an Adviser to the Governor of the Bank of England from 1949 to 1965, and as such played a leading part in matters of international monetary policy.

He was born on December 12, 1904, and educated at Repton and King's College, Cambridge. He had a short spell with Holford Wagg and Co., the merchant bankers, and then spent some years in financial journalism, first with the *Financial News* and later with *Moody's Economist* Service. He joined the Bank of England in 1939.

Throughout his time there he concentrated on international monetary issues. He went with

Keynes to meetings that prepared the way for the Bretton Woods conference towards the end of the war. After the war was over he was involved in opening up the commodity markets.

In 1949 he became an Adviser to the Governor, and in that capacity he was later a senior member of the British delegation at meetings of the Ossola committee, which elaborated the system of special drawing rights. In the early 1960s he was responsible for much of the thinking that went into the Maudling plan for the sterling balances.

After his retirement from the Bank of England in 1965 he spent three years as a consultant to the Treasury on international monetary problems.

MR RONALD MOODY

A correspondent writes: Ronald Moody, the Jamaican-born sculptor who lived and worked in London for nearly 40 years, died on February 6 at the age of 74.

His outstanding works are probably the massive, dignified but peculiarly sensitive human figures he carved from hard woods like oak, teak and rosewood. They are neither typically African, in a narrow "ethnic" sense, nor typically Western. They evoke the kind of classical calm found in the history of many cultures - in Africa, for example, in Egyptian wood sculpture or the Nigerian life terra-cotta heads, both of which influenced Moody's work.

Ronald Moody was born in Kingston, Jamaica, in 1910. Breaking the mould of a conservative middle-class family, he left Jamaica to become an artist in the early 1930s, never to return.

He worked and exhibited in Paris until the War and the Occupation forced him to make the perilous journey to Britain. He settled in London. Aside from his personal work, he carried out a good many portrait commissions.

Though representatives of African and Caribbean museums visited his Chelsea studio to acquire his work, and he was awarded Jamaica's highest cultural honour, the Musgrave Gold Medal, in 1978, to the British art world he remained very little known.

In 1976 he headed the UK Visual Arts Committee of the Festival of Black and African Arts and Culture (FESTAC), held in Lagos, Nigeria. His sculpture was last seen in London at a special exhibit in mark 21 years of Jamaican independence held at the Commonwealth Institute last September.

Lady Neden, widow of Sir Wilfred Neden, CB, CBE, formerly Chief Industrial Commissioner, Ministry of Labour and National Service, died on January 25 at the age of 84. She was Louise Violet Ryan, and she married Sir Wilfred Neden as his second wife in 1967. He died in 1978.

Mr James Hornby, who died on February 21 at the age of 79, was headmaster of Bramcote School, near Oxford, and of Clifton College preparatory school, Bristol, 1957-8. He was elected chairman of the Incorporated Association of Preparatory Schools in 1966.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr R. J. Bass and Miss M. L. Tomlinson
The engagement is announced between the son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Bass, of King's Langley, Hertfordshire, and Kathryn, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. Tomlinson of Derby, Derbyshire.

Mr P. J. Diggle and Dr J. M. Brown
The engagement is announced between the son of Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Diggle and of Mrs. M. Diggle, of Bury, and Judith Margaret, daughter of the late Rev. W. G. Brown and of Mrs. J. M. Brown, of Putney.

Mr M. A. Free and Miss D. C. Gibson
The engagement is announced between Martin, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Gibson, of Mulberry Cottage, Barrow Lane, Langton Green, Tisbury, Wiltshire, and Deborah, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Gibson, of Aldburgh Hall, Masham, Ripon, North Yorkshire.

Mr D. G. D. Metson and Miss D. R. Brook
The engagement is announced between David, youngest son of the late Major J. A. Metson and Mrs. Metson, of Brook End, Little Dunmow, Essex, and Diana, youngest daughter of the late Mr. H. W. Brook, of Rotherham, South Yorkshire, and Mrs. A. M. Brook, now living in Poole, Dorset.

Mr E. P. W. Slater and Miss A. S. Farn
The engagement is announced between Paul, elder son of Mrs. D. E. Slater, of Lichfield, Staffordshire, and Allison, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. Farn, of Auckland, New Zealand.

Mr H. W. Stewart and Miss S. E. Brooks
The engagement is announced between Hugh Williams Ryan, eldest son of Captain John S. Stewart, RM (Retd) and Mrs. Stewart, of The Mill House, Olney, Buckinghamshire, and Suzanne Elizabeth, elder daughter of Mr. C. R. Brooks, of Tywardreath, Cornwall, and Mrs. R. J. Brooks, of Thorougham Slad Manor, Blisley, Gloucestershire.

Mr R. G. Weedon and Miss M. A. Hart
The engagement is announced between Richard, only son of Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Hart, of Tebury, Gloucestershire, and Hongkong, and Mary-An, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. A. W. Hart, of Tonbridge, Kent, and Bombay.

Captain R. L. Willett, RE, and Miss K. E. McConnel
The engagement is announced between Richard, eldest son of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. P. J. Willett, of Ashburton, Devon, and Rona, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. R. McConnel, of Beardsden, Glasgow.

Mr D. G. M. Wilson and Miss M. E. Sealer
The engagement is announced between David, younger son of Colonel and Mrs. J. B. Wilson, of Totton, Kent, and Margaret Elizabeth, elder daughter of Mr. Harry Senior, of Bourne, Lincolnshire, and Mrs. E. A. Senior, of Wimbledon.



Help for victims' relatives: Chief Superintendent P. J. Ryan, of Chelsea Police Station (left), receiving a cheque for £1,000 from Chief Petty Officer Frank Walker on board HMS Bristol at Portsmouth yesterday. The money was raised among the crew and ashore for relatives of the Harrods bombing victims, who included WPC Jane Arbuthnot. Her father, Mr. Jake Arbuthnot (right), is a retired lieutenant-commander.

Earl of Stockton, Viscount Macmillan of Ovenden

The Viscountcy and Earldom of the United Kingdom conferred upon Mr Harold Macmillan, OM, have been gazetted by the names, styles and titles of Viscount Macmillan of Ovenden, of Chelwood Gate, in the County of East Sussex, and of Stockton-on-Tees, in the County of Cleveland, and Earl of Stockton.

Birthdays

TODAY: Mr John Arlott, 70; Mr Anthony Burgess, 67; Mr Tom Courtenay, 47; Sir Anthony Duff, 64; Mr Nicholas Edwards, MP, 50; Mr George Harrison, 41; Sir Alan Marre, 70; Lord Justice Parker, 61; the Right Rev Dr J. A. Ramsbottom, 78; Sir Henry T. Smith, 79; Sir Ian Walcott, 68; Mr Marshall St. John Williams, 64; Major Sir Derrick Courtenay, 53; Captain Mr W. R. Price, 58; Mr D. Weekes, 59.

Latest appointments

Under-Secretary of State (Europe) and Director, to be Ambassador to Germany in succession to Sir John Taylor, who will be retiring from the Diplomatic Service, Mr Michael Rees, aged 48, Vicar of Holy Trinity, Cambridge. The Rev Michael Rees, aged 48, Vicar of Holy Trinity, Cambridge, is to be the Church Army's chief secretary in succession to the Rev Richard Turner. Mr Mark Francis, aged 31, former exhibitions organizer at the Whitechapel Art Gallery, to be director of the Fruitmarket Gallery, Edinburgh. Miss Margaret Matheson, controller of drama for Central Television, to be a member of the board of governors of the British Film Institute. Mr Alan Marmion, aged 36, BBC consultant on direct broadcasting by satellite, to be a member of general administration at the Independent Broadcasting Authority.

Services tomorrow: Sexagesima

ST PAUL'S CATHEDRAL: 8.30. Morning Service in Great Hall. 10.30. Service in Great Hall. 11.30. Service in Great Hall. 12.30. Service in Great Hall. 1.30. Service in Great Hall. 2.30. Service in Great Hall. 3.30. Service in Great Hall. 4.30. Service in Great Hall. 5.30. Service in Great Hall. 6.30. Service in Great Hall. 7.30. Service in Great Hall. 8.30. Service in Great Hall. 9.30. Service in Great Hall. 10.30. Service in Great Hall. 11.30. Service in Great Hall. 12.30. Service in Great Hall. 1.30. Service in Great Hall. 2.30. Service in Great Hall. 3.30. Service in Great Hall. 4.30. Service in Great Hall. 5.30. Service in Great Hall. 6.30. Service in Great Hall. 7.30. Service in Great Hall. 8.30. Service in Great Hall. 9.30. Service in Great Hall. 10.30. Service in Great Hall. 11.30. Service in Great Hall. 12.30. Service in Great Hall. 1.30. Service in Great Hall. 2.30. Service in Great Hall. 3.30. Service in Great Hall. 4.30. Service in Great Hall. 5.30. 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25 FEBRUARY - 2 MARCH 1984 A WEEKLY GUIDE TO LEISURE, ENTERTAINMENT AND THE ARTS

The high rollers

The gambling industry by Alan Hamilton
Part 1: The casinos

Ten o'clock on a wild, wet February night, and the gale is snatching up the dustbins to spew their garbage over the pavements of Mayfair. Old card-board and orange peel swirl round the Mercedes wheels that line both sides of the street, and a Chinese lady decanted from a maroon Daimler limousine clutches wildly at her billowing skirt. Bleak, Presbyterian weather.

Inside the casino, beyond the polite but vaguely menacing phalanx of uniformed doormen that you would not dream of gatecrashing, rafts of blue aromatic smoke from bromstick-thick Romeo y Julietas hang in the still, warm air under chandeliers and mahogany panelling redolent of a between-the-wars Cunard stateroom, spiced with a dash of Turkish brothel from the red-shaded lamps over the gaming tables.

The low buzz of conversation from a hundred sober-suited punters is punctuated neither by squeals of delight nor wails of dismay but only by the relentless clack of plastic chips and the bouncing rattle of roulette balls. Fifty-pound notes vanish monotonously down the croupiers' slots without so much as a rustle of protest; they are usually crisp new ones, peeled from a pack.

I am granted the rare facility of a visit, on condition that I do not mention to which casino, and that I keep mum about anyone I happen to recognize therein. Managements are fearful of crossing both the Gaming Board, and its strict ban on advertising, and their customers, who do not appreciate the womb of privacy offered by London's gaming clubs being breached by professional nosy-parkers, particularly those of the Dempster genre.

Honouring the bargain presents no problem: I do not recognize a soul, and I have to search for some minutes to find even a recognizably English face.

Arabs predominate, aping local customs in their English-cut suits and their thoroughly English impassivity at the ebb and flow of oil fortunes across the tables, as though being relieved of surplus money was a necessary purgative to be endured by every devout Muslim. Next in number appear to be the Hongkong Chinese, to whom gambling is an endemic and incurable disease and who, feeling no shame at their infection, allow themselves a modest degree of animation at the tables.

Here too are fair numbers of Greeks and Indians, a sprinkling of Nigerians, and just one young blond Englishman in solitary state at the punto banco table, wishing forlornly that somebody would come and play with him. "If we had to rely on Englishmen," the manager confides, "we'd close tomorrow."

Recession is not a word which intrudes too often upon the vocabulary of those who play the London casinos regularly. When the cold winds whistle, those with the best perches don't get blown off the tree. Strange, though, that the birds on the best branches seem to be mostly foreign species, even if most of them do give a London address when applying for casino membership.

In the heady 1960s, when London was having a final fling before the onset of terminal rot, the gay blades of the gaming tables were the likes of John Aspinall, Lord Lucan, Dominic Elwes, Jimmy Goldsmith.



the Home Office, has become markedly stricter in such matters since the holocaust.

A gambler, faced with a choice, will tend to patronize the casino where he last struck lucky. But beyond that, almost the only way one casino can take business from the others is to acquire bigger and better premises. John Aspinall, the doyen of the London industry, is reopening the old Curzon Club on March 31, which will give him 11 roulette tables instead of his present six, and even plushier surroundings. But he was granted a licence only on condition that he closed his present club in Hans Place.

Similarly, Trident Television is relinquishing its licence on the Connoisseur Club so that it can move nearer the top end of the market in new premises at the Royal Garden Hotel; this will give it six tables instead of five.

Lonrho, as unlikely a casino operator as Trident, is relinquishing its licence on the International Sporting Club, where the lease has expired, to restart the former Playboy Club in Park Lane, but without Bunny girls. The Gaming Board does not like Bunnies, or dancing, or cabaret, or live music.

Despite every effort of English law to ensure that the gambler does not enjoy himself any more than is strictly necessary, London has quietly reestablished itself among the international sporting community. It attracts those who can afford to ignore the incontrovertible fact that, on average, for every £100 of chips you cash, you will have donated £20 to the casino by the time you leave, and who choose to ignore Girolamo Cardano's sixteenth-century dictum: "The greatest advantage in gambling lies in not playing at all."

That's the trouble with the modern English punter: he is playing so little that two provincial casinos, which do not enjoy the benefits of oil revenues, are currently in the hands of the receiver.

A casino going bust? My God, the recession must be every bit as bad as they say.

Where are they now? Elwes is dead, Aspinall and Goldsmith are casino proprietors and therefore legally discouraged from being punters, and Lucky Lucan has not been seen at the tables, or anywhere else for that matter, for a while.

Even Aspinall's club, which probably attracts more English than any of the other upper-crust London casinos, regards native business as an insignificant fraction of its turnover. The proprietor can only guess at the reasons: today's upper-class English are not brought up in the atmosphere of carefree opulence that their fathers were, gaming is no longer fashionable, they don't like clubs full of foreigners, their wealth is in assets rather than the greasy folding stuff, or most likely, they just don't have as much of it as they used to do.

If you discover a genuine home-grown high-roller in the London clubs these days, he is more likely to be a camel-coated car dealer from Dagenham than any dual scion from the pages of *Debut*.

But before you dash off to knit blankets for the starving children of the casino proprietors, consider this: in the year ended August 1983 the total "drop" (the money exchanged for gaming chips, and therefore a very fair guide to total income) in the 19 London casinos was £894m, more than twice the total amount gambled in the 98 British provincial casinos put together.

It was, admittedly, an exceptional year, accounted for by a sudden explosion of business in the late summer of 1982. That apart, London gaming has declined in real terms by about 7 per cent since 1978, and the annual figures to be released by the Gaming Board next month will show the trend continuing. Peak attendances on any one night at the London tables are

down from 1,849 in November 1978 to 1,170 in September 1983.

Business is at the mercy, not of the British economy, but of the vicissitudes of Middle East politics. The Arabs first came to London because they had to abandon their traditional gaming centre of Beirut, England was a safe and stable haven for their petrodollars, and they enjoyed the intimate club atmosphere where they could take their vast retinues in reasonable privacy.

They were rich beyond all imagining: the Saudi royal family, Adnan Khashoggi, and the legendary Arab, who in six years cashed £18m worth of cheques at the old Playboy Club, of which only £2m bounced.

Many of them drifted away again, for various reasons. The cleansing fire of the Ayatollah's revolution cut off gigantic Iranian gambling funds at a stroke, and sent chilling ripples of righteousness throughout the Arab world. The brouhaha over the film *Death of a Princess* persuaded many Saudis to abandon London in protest; nor were many of them amused at being pictured in the *Daily Mail* enjoying the wicked high life while back home their subjects were having their hands cut off for fornication and usury.

Last year a severe tremor on the Kuwaiti stock exchange sent the gamblers from that particular shakhdom scurrying home to find their assets frozen. And then there was the nasty business which is still referred to in some quarters of the London casino business as "the holocaust".

The 1968 Gaming Act has succeeded admirably in its primary purpose of keeping the London casinos out of the hands of organized crime, into which they were on the verge of falling in the mid 1960s. But even the legitimate proprietors

began to find its web of legal strictures uncomfortably tight in their eagerness to grab a slice of what by the late 1970s had become an inordinately rich cake.

Casinos were bribing police officers to raid the police computer for the names of the owners of the cars parked regularly outside rival establishments, so that they could offer inducements to cross the street. The 48-hour rule, which keeps you from the tables until you have been a club member for at least two days, was being regularly breached. And worst of all, some casinos were accepting cheques but not cashing them, and collecting the gambling debts by strongarm methods later.

It all created a highly unpleasant stink; seven casino licences were withdrawn, and three of the major operators - Playboy, Ladbrokes and the Coral group - decided to get out of the London casino business altogether. The bad publicity temporarily scared away some rich foreigners, although the figures suggest they have gradually made their way back.

The big money returned in spectacular fashion one evening just over a year ago, when four Arabs walked into the recently reopened Clermont Club and walked out again several hours later richer to the tune of £4m.

Such magic moments, the casino men insist, are extremely rare. And it is an immutable feature of gaming that the wins are more spectacular than the losses, at least to the spectator. Stake £200, the maximum allowed on a single number at roulette in London, and the most you lose is £200. But if you win you pick up £7,000, a stack of chips as big as a bucket, which as Runyon would say is a whole lot of potatoes. Stake £5,000, the maximum allowed on an evens chance, and you only double it.

Back in our necessarily anonymous casino, the manager is greeting one punter after another as old friends. Customers tend to be regular, and are known not only by their names but by their credit rating.

The action is overwhelmingly at the roulette tables, confusingly referred to as American roulette when it is in fact the European variety with a single zero, but at which the croupiers call "Place your bets" rather than "Faites vos jeux". The average stake seems to be about £50, well below the permitted maximum. Nearby, three bored croupiers sit awaiting custom at the single French roulette table, the same game but played with a little more élan.

The only other game attracting much attention is blackjack, which the serious punter believes is the only casino activity where the player has the remotest hope of ever having the odds in his favour, although it still requires a prodigious amount of luck, and a photographic memory for the cards.

American roulette accounts for over 60 per cent of the drop in the London casinos, with punto banco second at 20 per cent, and blackjack at 17 per cent. French roulette and craps, never as popular in Europe as in America, where they like to accompany their gaming with a lot of shouting, are insignificant, as is soft gaming in the form of poker, baccarat, or kalooki, a variation of gin rummy.

Soft gaming, where the casino hires out a seat at a table rather than taking a cut of the pot, was originally introduced as an attraction for women punters, but its lack of profit has largely squeezed it out, although not entirely.

Gambling is defined as playing a game of chance or skill where the odds are against you. If the odds are in your

favour, it is called investment. Investment is the game the casinos play. They do not make their profits from customers' spectacular losses; they make it from the steady flow of money across the roulette table, where the single zero gives the house a built-in edge of 2.7 per cent. Considering that in the ebb and flow of win and loss, every chip purchased is wagered on average eight times before the customer cashes in and leaves, the flow of money is, to say the least, steady. Anyone who plays double-zero roulette, where the house's advantage is 5.4 per cent, is a mug.

It's a winning game when the odds are on your side. In 1982 the Ritz and Casanova casinos, which are run jointly by Grand Metropolitan and Pleasureama, together recorded a pre-tax profit of £15m.

The casinos do not like big losers; they are bad for business. And they are, our anonymous manager insists, rare. "We know most of the people in here," he says, "and they know how much they can lose. They are mature people. It is extremely rare that we have to approach a client as though he were a drunk at a bar and politely suggest to him that he has lost enough for one night."

England treats gambling rather like prostitution, recognizing its existence and allowing it as a necessary outlet for deep and dark desires, but ensuring that nothing whatsoever is done to encourage it. The French regard gambling as healthy fun as long as it is kept in its proper place, which is why all the casinos are at the seaside and not in Paris. The Americans see it as a splendid way of raising state revenue, which is why almost anything goes in Las Vegas and the burgeoning new gaming centre of Atlantic City.

English law is so strict that it almost drives casino gaming into the category of a secret

The owners of London's 19 casinos, with the establishments they run, are:

Grand Metropolitan: Golden Nugget, Sportsman, Palm Beach, Rendezvous.

Trident Television: Victoria, Clermont, Connoisseur (moving to Royal Garden Hotel), Village.

Lonrho: Crookford's, International Sporting (moving to former Playboy Club).

Pleasureama: Maxim's, Distinctive Clubs: Charlie Chester's, Golden Horseshoe, John Aspinall: Aspinalls (moving to former Curzon Club with a public company flotation).

Reo Stakis Organization of Glasgow: Stakis Regency, Independents: Cromwell's Mint, London Park Tower.

Under joint ownership (Grand Met 75 per cent, Pleasureama 25 per cent): Ritz, Casanova.

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Rich pickings for the Chancellor

The return of the high-rollers to London's casinos is proving very popular with the Chancellor of the Exchequer. His "take" from gaming duty on casino operations has shot up more than fivefold in the last four years. The duty should raise more than £30m in the current year.

This still represents only a modest 5 per cent of the £600m a year which the Customs and Excise collects from the British gaming and betting public. But, as even casino owners will privately admit, it is a much more realistic and equitable sum than was the case until four years ago, when the whole system of casino taxation was overhauled.

The reforms came into effect in October 1980; before then, the only tax on casino gaming consisted of an annual levy

payable by the casino operators. This was based on a fixed-rate formula linked to the rateable value of the premises and the number of tables in play.

The chief defect of this system, as the Royal Commission on Gambling observed in 1978, was that the amount raised bore little or no relation either to the amount of money being staked or to the casino's profitability. The yield was small, and quite out of proportion to the much higher taxes paid by racetracks and other gaming industries. It was also easily dodged.

Whereas the tax on off-course betting raised 7.5 per cent of the money staked by punters, the commission found the casino levy represented only a miserly 0.13 per cent of bets placed. It was a heaven-sent opportunity for any Chancellor seeking easy pickings.

Under the new rules, the casino operator pays a modest fee (£300) every six months when his licence is renewed. But he also pays a levy on the gross gaming yield in his casino - that is, the amount of money staked less the winnings that have been paid out.

The basic rate is 5 per cent, but this rises to 25 per cent for any casino whose gross yield is more than £2.25m in the six-month period. This is designed to ensure that the most profitable London clubs pay the most tax. Aspinalls, for example, paid £3.1m in levy last year, more than a tenth of the total raised by the Chancellor.

The Government's take from casino tax jumped from £5.3m in 1980/81 to £11.5m in 1981/2, and soared to £25.4m in 1982/3. This year's Treasury estimate was for £25m, but it will be comfortably exceeded in the light of the continuing strength of the market.

Jonathan Davis



Laying the tables: Casino staff preparing for nighty business in Monte Carlo

Edited by Shona Crawford Poole

TRAVEL/1

David Hewson turns western eyes on the obscure yet enduring rituals of Tibetan Buddhism

Perplexed by prayer wheels and poverty

It began, as pilgrimages should, in the all-embracing blackness of a south China morning. I had travelled for a week from Peking just to reach Szechuan and the only air entry into Tibet. The route was geographical nonsense, like going to Miami via Alaska, but politics bar the foreigner from making a logical entrance through Nepal.

After a two-hour flight across forbidding peaks, we arrived in the land which had fought for 500 years to keep the foreigner at bay. From our base, a few ramshackle huts rather hopelessly christened Lhasa Guest house Number 2, the Potala Palace rose some six kilometres away through the mist, as tantalizingly aloof as the country over which its royal occupants once ruled. After a fitful sleep I rose early to watch the hoopes gambolling around our lodgings and then ventured out into the past.

It is virtually impossible to see the country through Tibetan eyes. The Chinese, who "liberated" the region in 1951, act as the visitor's hosts. While they are perfectly willing to show foreigners most things they wish to see, the sense of alienation never diminishes. In a way, this increases one's appreciation of Tibet's exoticism, never allowing the indulgence of concentration on the surroundings alone, but forever forcing comparisons.

In any case, much of Tibetan life is utterly inexplicable to any twentieth-century outsider. Outside the Jokhang temple in the heart of Lhasa, Tibetan Buddhism's St Peter's, the dust-stained pilgrims were hard at their devotions. Some had walked more than 1,000 miles, on the hard road from China, to pay their respects.

A cripple scrambled through the squalid bazaar outside the temple, leaning on a makeshift crutch and swinging his one good leg beneath him. Soon he joined his fellow worshippers, some well scrubbed and clearly affluent, some poor and ragged, some virtually destitute. Out-

side the red and gold entrance to the all-embracing blackness of a south China morning. I had travelled for a week from Peking just to reach Szechuan and the only air entry into Tibet. The route was geographical nonsense, like going to Miami via Alaska, but politics bar the foreigner from making a logical entrance through Nepal.

Whatever their station, the ritual was the same. A mat was produced to keep the body from the filthy ground, and two handrests, pieces of corrugated card if nothing else was available. The worshipper fell to his devotions for as long as he could manage.

Was there any way in which such simple dedication could be explained to us foreigners, with our expensive cameras, sunglasses and credit cards? I doubted it, and when we entered the temple I knew, Tibet exists as a place apart, distant as much in time as in geographical location.

Gilded statues and the heavy scent of yak butter

Inside the Jokhang, the first thing one notices is the smell rising from hundreds of brass bowls scattered around the interior, each filled with clear yak butter in which gutters a short wick. It is a heavy, congestive smell, producing a smoky, yellow light which barely pierces the gloom.

The halls were filled with Tibetans performing their devotions, throwing a handful of barley wheat at the feet of one Buddha, placing a dried cob of corn before another. I wandered past the gilded statues, which reflected an odd shade of gold in the candlelight, and then climbed to the roof grateful for the fresh, cool morning air. The Potala sat majestically in the distance beyond the ornate eaves of the Jokhang, and a group of women pounded grain in a corner shaded from the prime brightness of the sun.

Without discomfort, almost without thought, religion penetrated virtually every aspect of Tibetan life. At the School of Medicine, which promised somewhat gingerly to cure

appendicitis, like all ills, without surgery, a doctor outlined patiently how closely medicine thought which was allied to Buddhist. In the quiet corners of temples, silent monks would beg with polite smiles for photographs of the Dalai Lama.

Buddhism was all around us when we left Lhasa for three days for Xigatse, a 10-hour drive away through mountain passes of astonishing variety decorated in the most awkward of places with giant emblems from the scriptures.

Western civilization seemed even more distant in Tibet's second city. The accommodation was even more spartan, in National Service-style huts with open latrines at the end of each row. The Tashilumpo monastery, the largest working community of monks still surviving, sits halfway up a rocky hillside, a group of low-slung white buildings penetrated by winding cobbled streets down which maroon-robed monks tottered carrying giant flasks of butter tea.

A group of young men watched us with a shy curiosity, sporting cheap enamel badges which, from afar, looked like images of Blackpool Tower. On closer inspection, they turned out to represent the Potala Palace; the wearers were novice monks, part of the first new intake into Tibet's monastic system since the Cultural Revolution.

We wandered through the echoing alleys; it might be the busiest monastery in Tibet, but it looked desolate, a magnificent relic creaking through its daily rituals. That evening we returned to listen to the chanting of the different orders, rough and meandering among the 40 monks, delicate and eerie in the inner quarters of the abbots.

Tibet's attraction lies not only in its strangeness but also in the absence of tourists. A shortage of accommodation limits the number of foreigners allowed in at any one time to about thirty. The itinerary



Curious looks: Country sights in Tibet (top left and right); Below left, a pilgrim advances on hands and knees to the great temple of Jokhang

sounds repetitive, a series of mantras, temples, and sights. In fact, simply being in the midst of such an archaic society left every traveller I met convinced that he had completed one of the most memorable journeys in a world where exotic travel can be bought from the high street travel agent.

During the months when visitors are allowed to travel, the weather possesses a pleasant European bite, almost alpine in nature. The air, though thin, is refreshingly cool, but not so still as to demand much more than a jacket and pullover on most occasions. Rain is infrequent and snow occurs only on the higher reaches. If there is

a sudden bout of bad weather, the tourist guides, who seem to expect foreigners to collapse at any moment, carry spare supplies of overcoats along with their oxygen pillows.

Living conditions are basic, with shared bathrooms if one is lucky and a paucity of hot water. The food is edible if

repetitive. Although the Chinese, who make up most of the guides, are clearly sensitive about the politics of Tibet, they are usually amenable to changing itineraries to take in new sights and possess none of the ideological rigidity of the tourist operative.

I discovered this, much to my

advantage, in Lhasa when, on the advice of an acquaintance who had visited Tibet a few months earlier, I asked to see a private temple which had recently reopened under the relaxation of restrictions on religion introduced by the Chinese in 1980. "I have never heard of it," the Chinese guide

said. But by the next morning he had located the place and we spent a pleasant few hours in the company of an English-speaking Tibetan, just returned from Nepal to help reopen it.

This awe-inspiring remoteness will not last. There is talk of Tibet's first hotel being built, a 1,200-room edifice not far from the Potala, and one can already detect that thirst for the tourist dollar in the faces of some Tibetans hanging around the bazaar outside the Jokhang. In five years, or perhaps even sooner, the last barriers which the Tibetans raised against the outside world, will have fallen. It may well be a place to see now or not at all.



are sometimes granted but most visitors will travel in a group. The largest British group operator to Tibet is Voyages Jules Verne, 10

Glenworth Street, London NW1 (01-486 8080), which offers three-week tours for £2,500 per person. The price includes full board and all transport. One week is spent in Tibet, and Peking, Xian, Chengdu, Canton and Hongkong are also visited. Serenissima Travel, 2 Lower Scone Street, London SW1 (730 9541), offers a similar itinerary.

Fields of asphodel beneath the peaks of Parnassos

One of the first Greek words I learnt was "louloudhi". Like an inquisitive child I was always pointing at flowers and asking "What's this?" "Louloudhi", came the unvarying reply, no matter what flower I had asked about. Eventually I realised that louloudhi, simply meant flower.

So I tried a different tack. I would say, "I know this is a louloudhi, but what's its name?" The reply was the same, except that it would be preceded by an "Eh!" one of those expressive Greek gestures: a slight expulsion of breath like a mild grunt, accompanied by a lifting of the shoulders, a downturn of the corners of the mouth and slight lowering of the eyelids, meaning "I don't know, and the fact of my not knowing is in no sense evidence of ignorance. Such questions are trivial". So I gave up asking.

But it is a pity to take no interest in wild flowers in a country like Greece, where nature has been so wildly profligate in bestowing both number and variety. Dry statistics tell us that over 6,000 species are to be found there, compared, for instance, with

2,000 in Britain, a country almost twice the size. Of those 6,000 species more than 600 are endemic, many very locally distributed, confined sometimes to one island, or even one mountain, like the African Violet's relative, *Jankaea hel-dreichii*, which lives on the slopes of Mount Olympus under the not-so-efficacious protection of both gods and secular authorities.

If you have seen only the parched brown landscape of summertime Greece it seems incredible that anything fresh, green or flowery could arise from that dry dirt. Yet even by the beginning of October, when there has been no more moisture than a little dew and couple of rainstorms since April, the stony ground is covered with cyclamen and autumn crocuses. At Cape Sounion, near the white temple of Poseidon where proto-white Byron carved his name, a little sweet-flowered narcissus manages to push its way up to the autumn sun through ground stamped hard by the feet of thousands of visitors. In the lanes of Spetses clumps of yellow crocus-like sternerbergia glaze the plastic bags, and other unsightly detritus of modern village life.

The real flower time, of course, is spring. The fields are full of anemones and the roadsides thick with irises and



Heavenly Hellenes: Judas tree (left) and Sternbergia lutea

grape hyacinths. Gladioli and tulips grow in the young corn, followed by sheets of crimson poppies. The white almond blossom is out and the gawdy mauve-pink flowers of the Judas tree, said to be its bluish of shame at having served Judas Iscariot for a gibbon.

If you should happen to make an Easter visit to Delphi, go down to Galaxidi on the coast below the ancient site. It is a beautiful village, one of the few to have escaped the disfiguring blight of concrete and flat roofs. Stroll along the shore. On a bright spring day the view is breathtaking. You look back across the blue waters of the bay to where Delphi lies under the red cliffs of the Phaeiades.

Above it, the snowy peaks of Mount Parnassos are dazzling white against the azure sky.

The sun warms the skin, but the air is still cool enough to leave a pleasant tang of freshness in the nostrils. The hillsides are yellow with broom and Jerusalem Sage. Everywhere are stately ranks of white asphodel, the flower Edward Lear irreverently calls "asphodels" in the notes he



Heavenly Hellenes: Judas tree (left) and Sternbergia lutea

scrawled in the corners of his sketches.

All these are flowers you cannot fail to notice. But if you once bend down and search deliberately among the low scrubby bushes that cover so much of lowland Greece, all sorts of other beauties are revealed. Most extraordinary and delicate are the numerous orchids, in particular the bizarre-looking ophrys, whose names testify to their curious shapes and intricacy of design: sawfly, woodcock, horsefly, horseshoe, mirror-of-Venus... and that last one is a beauty: the lower pad of the flower is a lip of pure blue enamel, held out to reflect the sun, the very thing for the Queen of Love to preen in.

But the Elysian Fields for flower-hunters in Greece must surely be the mountains, where spring comes only in May or June after the winter snow has begun to melt. There you find acres of crocuses, yellow, lilac and magenta violets, hellebores, gentians, orchids, low-growing crinum geraniums and clumps of blue campanulas trailing their frail trumpet-shaped flowers from tiny rock crevices.

The mountains offer other pleasures too. The gullies are bright with icy streams from the melting snow. Butterflies bask in patches of sunlight filtering through to the forest floor. Frithillaries settle wherever there are stands of thistle, and high above the treeline you find the spectacular Apollo butterfly, whose wide white wings are veined with black and ringed with great red discs.

The most convenient field guide to the Greek flowers is Huxley and Taylor's *Flowers of Greece and the Aegean* (Chatto & Windus, £5.95). The most useful information about flower-hunting locations is contained in Oleg Polunin's *Flowers of Greece and the Balkans* (Oxford University Press, £40). The Gouladris Natural History Museum in Kifissia, Athens, is also well worth a visit. Flora and fauna arouse little enthusiasm in Greece today, and the museum staff are very appreciative of any interest shown and willing to help with advice about places to go.

The museum also publishes two beautiful, though very expensive, books on wild flowers. One, *Wild Flowers of Greece* by C. N. Goulimis, is illustrated with paintings by Niki Gouladris, and attractive prints of these are on sale at the museum. The other, *Wild Flowers of Mount Olympus*, by Arne Strid, has superb colour photographs of so many species that it could almost serve as a guide to the entire Greek flora.

Tim Salmon

The New Incas

The New Incas, a limited-edition photographic album, is published by The New Pyramid Press, not Pyramid Press as stated last week.

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Beryl Downing answers the key questions about microwave ovens

Why the new wave is hot stuff

Small is beautiful again in the kitchen. There was a time when the small screen was regarded as akin to a video nasty - but all is now forgiven. I am not talking about breakfast television but microwave ovens.

Bejam was one of the first high-street retailers to stock these ovens in 1978 when fewer than 1 per cent of the 20 million households in Britain had one. By 1981 the figure was still only 2½ per cent, but last year it rose to 5½ per cent and the forecast for 1984 is 7½ per cent.

With an expected 760,000 new models being sold this year, that will make a total of 1,500,000 microwave ovens in use by the end of the year.

The lean years were certainly caused by the scares about safety and it has taken the industry a long time to recover from unfounded fears about

eye cataracts, cancer and other horrors. These stories originated in the United States and were, it has now been proved, as ludicrous as the tale of the woman who died off her poodle in a microwave and had nothing left but an astrakhan muff.

The problem was the word radiation. There are two types of radiation - the ionizing type like X-rays, gamma rays and ultra-violet rays and the safe, non-ionizing type which includes microwaves and which do not cause the breakdown of cells.

To reassure people still worried about microwaves the British Standards Institution insists on a maximum leakage limit of 5 milliwatts per square centimetre at a distance of 5cm from the oven door. Radiation spreads and decreases in power as it travels away from the source and the

5mw would have a power of only 0.0005 mw by the time they reached arm's length from the oven door.

In any case that is the maximum leakage allowed and in practice the amounts are much smaller. When the oven door is opened microwaves switch off as instantly as a light bulb.

Not all microwave ovens sold in this country - and there are about 50 models to choose from - have been cleared by the British Electrotechnical Approvals Board, so do not buy one without the BEAB label. The label means that models have been independently tested by the Electricity Council Appliance Testing Laboratories and that there are two safety mechanisms - each backing the other up should one fail - to ensure that microwaves cannot operate if the door is open.

Essential basics

How do you choose the right oven? First decide what you want it to do. Bejam did a survey of users, thinking most people wanted a microwave mostly for defrosting, and were astounded to find that 90 per cent used the ovens for primary cooking.

Essential basics are variable control buttons labelled defrost, cook/heat and simmer, or low medium and high, and a turntable to make sure that food cooks evenly without constant manual stirring or turning.

The alternative to a turntable is a "wave stirrer", an automatic but invisible mechanism at the top of the oven which distributes the waves evenly as they enter the oven. Some manufacturers claim that this is as effective as a turntable, but Jill McWilliam, director and chief home economist of Bejam, is not convinced and always recommends a turntable.

A slight disadvantage of the automatically moving platform is that it limits the size and shape of the dishes used. Jenny Webb, home economist at the Electricity Council, suggests the best of both worlds - a cooker with a turntable that can be switched off to accommodate larger quantities. The Belling MW1B at £229.95 and MWS at £239.95 both have this feature.

Microwaves can be used as conventional ovens at the touch of a switch. You can start cooking on microwave and finish on "normal" electric, or you can use the microwave as an extra small oven. The Brother 6510 by Jones & Bros is a dual purpose oven at £345. For local stockists telephone 061-330 6531.

Value for money

There are three categories of microwave ovens. The least expensive, basic cooker has a small cavity and low wattage (usually called output) and a simple defrost control. This type costs around £160 but is useful only for quick thawing. In Jenny Webb's experience most people who buy one say that they regret not having



The Brother 6510 microwave/conventional oven costs £345. For stockists telephone 061-330 6531. The oven has a turntable and can be programmed to brown food after microwave cooking.

chosen something more versatile.

The middle range usually has a higher wattage, 600 - 700w, and a larger cavity with variable power or a temperature probe which helps you to cook by temperature rather than by time. Prices range from £200 to £300. This group of machines should satisfy most people's needs. Trinity 2003 and 2013, National NE 650, Philips 8915, Sharp R 6220 and Bejam 600 are all between £214 and £249.95.

The most expensive category ranges from £300 to £1,000. They are simply not worth the money for ordinary use. Expensive microwaves are like expensive washing machines - they give you more programmes but you still use only three.

What will it cost?

The most important question is whether the microwave oven will cook everything for a family. The answer is no.

I have been testing the Bejam 600 for six months and I find it excellent, time-saving and economical for fish (no smells), baked potatoes, crème caramel (no constant stirring of the sugar), stew, and, surprisingly, chocolate cake (not cakes with no colour of their own). It is also ideal, of course, for defrosting and reheating be-

cause it does not dry things out. But the things it does badly are pastry and roasts. Whatever the home economists say, microwaves tend to steam the meat because they act on the water molecules in food, causing rapid friction and therefore faster cooking. But if I am in such a hurry that I want to make a chicken look less appetising in 30 minutes instead of succulent in 55 minutes, I would rather buy chops.

Special recipes

There are no simple rules for converting conventional recipes for microwaves. You must have microwave recipes and learn to use this style of oven just as you must learn to use an ordinary cooker. *Microwave Cooking* by Jenny Webb, published for Marks & Spencer at £2.25 (in main branches in March), offers 200 recipes. *Good House-*

keeping Microwave Handbook, with 50 recipes, is also a thorough guide to understanding the principles of using the new medium (£3.95 from W. H. Smith).

Special containers are not entirely necessary for microwave cooking but results are better if you use them. You must not use metal, including any china with gold or silver decoration, but Pyrex, china and glazed earthenware are suitable and there is a new plastic which has been specially developed for microwaves by Thorpac.

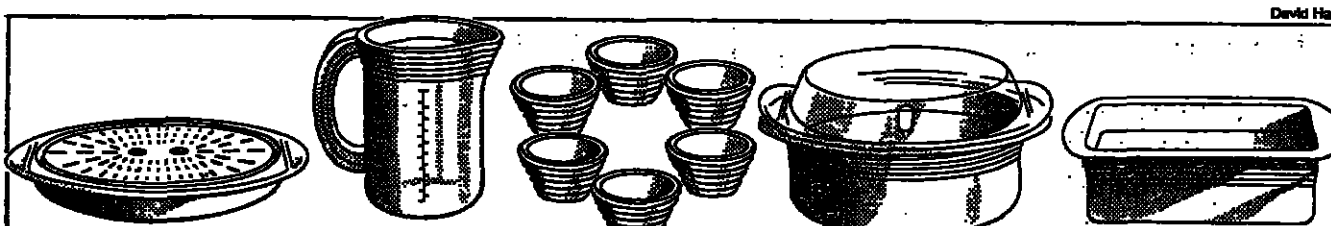
More decorative is the Micratex cookware developed by William Adams. All the cooking dishes have rounded corners and straight sides to ensure even cooking. The line was developed in conjunction with Creda, the cooker manufacturer.

Rumbelows offer eight models of microwave cookers from £129.99 to £269.99; Currys 17 models from six manufacturers from £129.99 to £379.99; Bejam eight models from £149 to £269; and London Electricity showrooms nine from £174.95 to £274.95. Selected models can also be seen at many department stores.

It is worth shopping around, gathering lots of leaflets and comparing prices and versatility. Always buy from a local branch where there is a home economist to help you and offer after-sales advice.

At the ready

The advantages of microwave ovens are defrosting, speed, reheating without drying out and economy (small portions can be cooked in minutes).



New wave: Cream plastic microwave cookware from Thorpac includes (left to right) a roasting rack £9.50, 1 litre jug £5.59, six mini-ramekin dishes £4.95, casserole £13.50, leaf £5.95. Also available are a cake dish and flan dish. All at John Lewis and, with a slight price variation at Bejam. The jug will not be available until mid-March.

IN THE GARDEN

Down-to-earth rules for soil preparation

The best time to prepare soil is in the late autumn so that the winter can work on it. Heavy soils especially benefit from the effects of frost, snow, wind and rain. But it is usually about this time of year that gardeners begin thinking of preparing the ground for planting, and there is no reason why soil preparation should not be started now.

There are a number of rules to be observed, and the first is that if the ground is not suitable do not work it. The soil should not be so sticky that it clings to your boots and makes walking difficult. Much damage is caused to the structure of the soil by working it in unsuitable conditions. If it is so wet that it comes up in great clods on the boots you are doing more harm than good.

It is also important not to work the soil if there is a heavy frost. Light frosts are not a real problem because they go quickly once disturbed. Applying manure or compost on top of frost will simply help to retain the frost in the ground, so wait until a thaw before adding organic matter.

Once the soil is free of frost,

manure or compost will protect it from further severe weather, which will make soil cultivation that much easier. Ground being worked now can be left for a little while yet, as there is still a chance that we will get more hard weather.

People often cannot decide on the best method of cultivation. There is no reason why you should not use mechanical



cultivators - they will do an excellent job and take a lot of the heavy work out of the task. But cultivators must be used carefully. There is a wide range of machines to choose from and they do different types of work.

Ground which has been regularly worked in the past is easy to break down and some of the lighter machines will do this very well. Virgin soil or soil which has been heavily compacted needs a much more powerful machine, and you must be able to regulate its forward speed as well as the speed of the rotating blades.

Using rotavators calls for some patience. Do not attempt to cultivate to the depth decided in one fell swoop but take it down in at least two passes. This is easier on the machine and you achieve a better break-up of the soil. A depth of 9in is usual and this can be done by halving the depth at each pass.

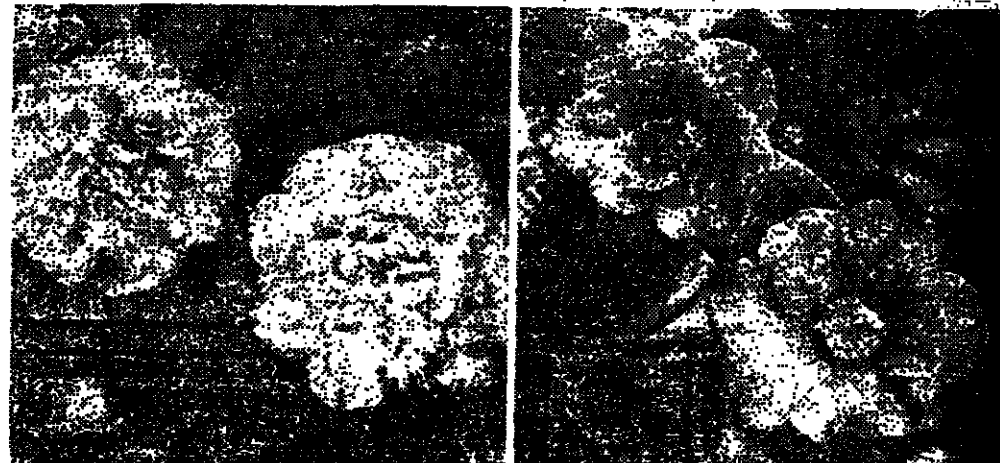
Hand digging is the usual method employed in breaking up the soil. In most amateur gardens I consider it vital to hand dig ground which has been rotavated for the past four or five years. Ground prepared by hand will be in a better state than that which has been rotavated - it will have been battered but merely turned over, allowing the weather to do its work.

Make no attempt to break the soil down when hand digging at this time. It is all right to incorporate organic matter but make sure this is well buried beneath the soil. Single digging, working soil to the depth of the blade of a spade, about 9in, is usually enough and most plants will accept ground so prepared. But it may sometimes be necessary to double dig, going down to two spade depths. There are a number of plants which like this depth of cultivated soil: sweet peas and runner beans, for example. Allotments are ready to be worked now and areas where a lawn is to be put down can also be prepared. Most bedding areas will be filled with spring colour and should not be touched at present; the same goes for areas where shrub planting is to take place. Do not dig at this time unless you have plants ready to go in before the weather begins to warm up.

Ashley Stephenson

Next week: Growing geraniums from seed

Favourites in flowers: The camellia x williamsii Double (left) and the camellia Adolphe Audousson



Perfect camellia

If I were pressed to name my favourite plant the camellia would be top of my list, or very near it. Evergreens are best planted while there are still signs of growth - late autumn to early winter or late winter/early spring. The best time is in the autumn, but there are few failures in the spring as long as the preparation is right. Camellias like soil with a high organic content but which is not unduly acid. The soil needs to be well drained and the site should not be in an exposed position.

Camellias planted where they are in for a blow and where the drainage is suspect are unlikely to do well. Soils with a high alkaline content are to be avoided. Do not deep plant. Ideally the camellia should be planted about one inch below the existing nursery mark (the mark to be found on the stem of the plant which shows the depth at which it was growing in the nursery). Firm planting is needed to prevent the camellia rocking about in the wind. Use the heel and firm in, but do not go so close to the root ball that you damage either the stem or the roots. Many varieties of camellia produce

early flowers and these forms must be sited for protection from cold frosty winds. Open flowers should be protected from early-morning sun; scorch is likely in bad weather but is almost a certainty if the flowers are exposed to the sun when still frosted. This is one of the reasons why camellias make good north-wall plants. Hundreds of varieties are available and they come in many colours. Send for a catalogue from James Trevene and Sons, Camellia Nursery, Stapleford Road, Hampton, Wiltshire, Dorset BH21 7NE. Good plants will cost from £4 upwards according to size.

SHOPFRONT

Gem of an idea

The current speciality at Sloane Pearls is to mix freshwater and cultured pearls with nuggets of gold and coral, crystal and jet. They will also modernize your outdated pearls in the same fashion. For summer I coveted a long strand of graduated, polished coral beads, shaded like pink clouds, but as I did not have £580 at the ready I am showing you instead a strand of pearls with blue agate and crystal at £180 and one with enamelled beads at £228.

If you prefer plain pearls, choose the latest fashionable length, reaching to about one inch above the belt - that is the newly popular Chanel look, from about £400. To match there are earrings in various sizes from £15 to £90 a pair. Sloane Pearls are at 49a Sloane Street, London SW1 (01-235 9163).



Herbs of wisdom

Today's vogue for all things organic would have surprised Mrs. Hilda Lyle, who founded the Society of Herbalists and the Cuipeper shops in 1927 because she was afraid that herbal remedies were about to be swamped by the influx of new chemicals. Cuipeper today has a worldwide mail-order service, and the society, now a separate educational charity, runs an annual series of lectures on herbs. The subjects include propagation of herbs, design of a herb garden and healing with essential oils. Lectures at the Chelsea Physic Garden, 66 Royal Hospital Road, London SW3, will be held on Wednesdays and Saturdays between March 7 and May 12. Tickets to non-members are £2.50 each. More information from The Secretary, The Herb Society,

34, Boscabel Place, London SW1 (01-235 1530). For those in the north of England, Yorkshire Herbs has just begun its half-day courses. People taking the growing course do some practical work in the garden; those studying fragrance and preserving experiment with pot-pourri and potential herb cooks and their session by having the demonstration dishes for lunch. Fees are £5 and £7.50 for the courses which all start at 9.30am. Details from The Herb Centre, Middleton Tys, Richmond, North Yorkshire (Garton 0325 77 688). A basic information pack is available by mail for £2.50 from The British Herb Trade Association, 46 Church Street, Buckden, Huntingdon, Cambridgeshire PE18 9SW. It shows easy methods of making hair rinses and cosmetics, offers growing hints and advice on making wine and gives addresses of herb nurseries and shops.

Bags of talent

Readers of this column will know that I admire craftspeople who try to do it alone with nothing to declare but their talent. Such a one is Elspeth Harvey. "All I can do is stitch", she says. "I can't even join the bits up, so the house was full of squares of embroidery and I had to find a use for them."

Her idea was to make soft leather clutch bags with embroidered panelled fronts. Not tapestry - that has been done before - but French knots, which cannot be done by machine. She found a textile designer to create the patterns, which she stitches and then gives to a leatherworker to make up. Together they are producing a small range of beautifully finished pouches. They are made from Pittards leather in burgundy, forest green, mahogany brown, mushroom beige and dark mallow blue and the covers are embroidered in five colours to tone with each leather. There are two designs - the one illustrated and a mosaic design worked in satin stitch. The bags cost £46.50 including post and packaging from Elspeth Harvey, The Toff, Dunston, Near Stafford (0785 780517), and are made to order in about three weeks. A leaflet is available showing the shades available.

Lively London

The perfect book for those who already know London well is called *The Essential Guide to London* (Pan £2.95). It is not so good for occasional visitors to London because half its charm is that it is so opinionated that you can quarrel with it. David Benedictus, the author, believes that a guide book which "promotes the best without warning against the rest" is no better than a travel agent who recommends a string of golden sands without mentioning the sharks which lurk offshore. So he offers worst as well as best buys.

(except where a worst buy would probably be libellous) You will find listed the best and worst cemetery, concert hall, embassy, garden, ghost, litter bin, museum, palace, parking meters (the best attended being the best), street market, and so on right through from A For African food to Z for zoo, and quoting en route the Royal Box, Covent Garden as the best lavatory. Not, I would suggest, an essential guide, but certainly one of the most entertaining. In fact it is the only guide book I have read recently through at one sitting, not for the author says, but for the way he says it.

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REVIEW Classical records

Lieder of the old order

Brahmsian certainties in an upsidedown world

Schumann and Brahms: Lieder on Record 1901-52. Many artists. EMI RLS 154 7003 (eight records), Shostakovich and Kabalevsky: Cello 'uncertainties' Yo Yo Ma/Philadelphia/Ormandy, CBS D 57840. Mahler: Symphony No 7 Concertgebouw/Haitink, Philips 410 386-3. Airs d'opéra français: Hendricks/Monte-Carlo Orchestra/Tate, Philips 410 446-1.

From Fritz Schröder's beguilingly direct "Nussbaum" of 1902 to Victoria de los Angeles's kittenish 1951 version of the same, many illuminating revelations lie in store on EMI's new archive collection. Following on from their 1982 Schubert box, EMI and Keith Hardwick have come up with 130 Brahms and Schumann songs, 77 vintage singers, and much previously unpublished material, all of which is excellently transferred and remastered. The collection includes delights such as Arthur Schnabel accompanying his wife Thérèse in Schumann; Julia Culp's complete and fearless 1909 *Frauenliebe*; Chaliapin's "Two Grenadiers" (in Russian, with orchestra); and Schmitt-Walter's wonderfully individual "Widmung". Elena Gerhardt is incomparable in Brahms, John McCormack and Richard Tauber bring to him a distinctly period flavour, and Lotte Schöne, a great Mozartian in her day, sings an exquisite "Wie Melodien".

Another, lesser rarity comes from Yo Yo Ma, who puts Kabalevsky's First Cello Concerto back into the catalogue.



Richard Tauber: Period flavour with a performance urgently alive to the impulsive, fluent invention of this work dedicated in 1948 to Soviet youth. The record's *raison d'être*, however, is an outstanding performance of Shostakovich's First Cello Concerto, which comes very close to the reading of its dedicatee, Rostropovich, in unremitting intensity, although the latter's approach to the slow movement is more lyrical, less uneasily uncompromising.

If Haitink has not been in the very forefront of the public mind as a conductor of Mahler, his new recording of the Seventh Symphony shows exactly what he is made of in this capacity. A bright, physically immediate recording highlights some exceptionally distinctive wind and brass playing, moulding and defining character here, challenging our perception of sound itself there. But most valuable of all is Haitink's ability to hold back in the first movement, to give space for silence and the passage of time; and his subtle touches of pacing in the finale ensure a resonant calm in the eyes of its maestro of high spirits.

Barbara Hendricks's selection of French operatic arias provides a little potted history of nineteenth-century French opera, from Berlioz's *Teresa in Benvenuto Cellini* to Charles Lohie's *Louise*. While there is no one outstanding interpretation here, the character in Hendricks's voice keeps fresh a pot-pourri which is further enlivened by the instinctive support and detail of Jeffery Tate's conducting.

Hilary Finch

Discovering Zemlinsky has been one of the most popular musical hobbies of the last decade: for a composer who died in virtual oblivion during the Second World War, he has been doing rather well. All his operas have been revived in Germany; two of them were brought by the Hamburg company to Edinburgh last year, where there was also a chance to hear several other works. New fine performances of the four quartets have been recorded by the LaSalle, whose experience in the Viennese music of this period is unrivalled.

The quartets cover almost the whole of Zemlinsky's composing life (the first was written in 1896, the last in 1936), and although other pieces bear witness to some severe zigzags of style, there is a certain companionship among these four, possible because Zemlinsky wrote them as entries in a personal diary. Even the first has distinctive features in the melodies that trail on luxuriantly, or in the paradoxical formal clarity, or in the ironic friction of quite different kinds of musical expression fitted into the same movement.

But the presiding geniuses are those of Brahms and Dvořák, very much as in the D major quartet that Schoenberg wrote in 1897 under Zemlinsky's guidance. In the later quartets Zemlinsky becomes more himself, or rather he takes on that

Zemlinsky: String Quartets LaSalle, Deutsche Grammophon 2741 016 (three records). Schoenberg: Choral works Netherlands Chamber Choir/de Lasuw, Philips 411 088-1 (two records). Fernyough: String Quartet No 2; Carter: String Quartet No 2; Arditi: String Quartet No 3. RCA RS 9008. Xenakis: String works Arditi. RCA RS 9009.

character which seems most fascinating in his music: that of one searching for the Brahmsian certainties in a musical world that his friend Schoenberg had so rapidly turned upside down.

The Second Quartet (1913-14) emulates Schoenberg's First in telegraphing the four movements, if in a less aggressively thorough manner. It is this tension between the charm of the old and the challenge of the new that is responsible for its Mahlerian irony. It is also a work of extreme emotion and musical contrast, working its basic motif all the way from Richard Strauss to Stravinsky.

The LaSalle's recording of it has already been available for some years (on Deutsche Grammophon 2530 982). Those who bought that disc may feel it to be unreasonable that they should now have to acquire a second copy, but I

doubt they will delay long. The Third and Fourth Quartets are both more at ease with themselves, being again in short, separate movements and occasionally breathing a radiant nostalgia that is positively Delian. However, the undercurrents of anxiety remain, especially but by no means solely in the post-Mahler burlesques that both works contain.

There is more Zemlinsky - a nervously languorous setting of the Twenty-third Psalm - on the Netherlands Chamber Choir's double album, but here the emphasis is on Schoenberg, whose complete published choral works, excepting those with orchestra, are included. The collection is curiously representative. Two groups of folk-song arrangements show how readily Schoenberg identified himself with Bach, while the original works include one of the masterpieces of tonality under siege (*Friede auf Erden*) as well as three musically and morally important sets of early serial pieces and two late prayers.

The trouble is that choral sounds which can be exciting in the concert hall - searing harmonies and scorching high soprano lines - are devilishly hard to record and reproduce without distortion, and there are several places on these discs where the effect is of souls in



Alexander Zemlinsky: Undergoing enthusiastic rediscovery

some electronic agony. Happily, the problems are much less acute in the Six Pieces for male chorus, which is also the best of these works.

Other appetites, for the abstruse and for the red hot and raw, are excellently served by two records from the highly talented Arditi Quartet. One offers high-powered imaginings from Brian Ferneyhough and Elliott Carter, wisely separated

by a much more tranquil meditation on a melody from Jonathan Harvey. The other combines the computer-calculated splutters and slides of Xenakis's early *ST/4* with the rude assaults of such more recent and strongly shaped works as *Dikhuha* for violin and piano or *Ikhvor* for string trio.

Paul Griffiths

Power of lowered voices in a singular service

the Mass that can be attributed to a single composer, and arguments over its performance have raged for years. There are little phrases which look as if they could only be for instruments, but as Parrott shows they can perfectly well be sung. More controversial is likely to be his transposition of the work downwards so that it is sung by male voices alone, and by soloists at that. But if the singing is so good that clarity is rarely lost even when the textures become slightly muddy. And the coherence of the overall sound - polyphony alternating with plainchant, sung also by male voices - is very impressive. The plainchant, and chanting of the prayers (Parrott himself "plays" the celebrant with an impeccable French accent) is no mere extra but an integral part of a carefully planned recording

which includes bells and sound effects. Parrott's extraordinary set of fantasias for viols, written in 1680, represents a late flowering of this English form into which the 21-year-old composer poured all his imitative skill and emotional maturity. The complete set of 15 pieces can make daunting listening, but on this new recording London Baroque play them with such lightness and eloquence that one wishes the sequence could go on for ever. The plangent, reedy sound is accentuated by the use of "modern" violins in place of treble viols on the top two lines - it surprised me to learn that this, judging from the clefs he used, was probably what Purcell intended.

The most striking of the foreign ensembles is Hesperion XX, whose record of Renaissance music from Naples is distinguished by soprano Montserrat Figueras's gloriously idiosyncratic singing: direct, occasionally hoaty but infinitely expressive; and by the

refreshingly crisp sound of the larger pieces which Jordi Savall directs. We are taken from the late-fifteenth-century court of Alfonso I and Ferdinand I to the early-sixteenth-century court of Charles V.

Bob van Asperen, a pupil of Gustav Leonhardt, has made some splendidly responsive recordings of the curious solo keyboard music of C. P. E. Bach. Some of his later music requires the fortepiano rather than the harpsichord, but there is no doubt that the latter is the right instrument for the six concertos written in Hamburg in 1772. Asperen trips through their bouncy rhythms and quirky phrases with great aplomb, and the orchestra of period instruments which he has gathered together matches him in liveliness.

Nicholas Kenyon

Lyrical Mephistopheles makes up for lost time

Boito: Mefistofele Freni, Caballe, Pavarotti, Chiaurow, National Philharmonic/Fabritius, Decca D2700 3 (three records); K270K 32 (two cassettes). Verdi: Otello Plowright, Craig, Howlett, EMO Orchestra/Elder, EMI SLS 1436053 (two records); TC SLS 1436055 (two cassettes).

Decca's new *Mefistofele* has been a long time coming, several years in fact. The main reason for the delay was the ill health of the conductor, Oliviero de Fabritius, who died before the set was issued. The contribution of de Fabritius, who was insufficiently recognized outside his native Italy and inadequately represented in the record catalogue, is a powerful argument for buying this set. He is the most Italian of conductors in this most Italian of works - Boito's *Faust* opera is some way after Goethe. The mood is elegiac, lyrical and expansive, a worthy finale to Fabritius's long association with opera.

Pavarotti's *Faust* is inspired by the same lyrical vein, and an aria such as "Dai campi", shows him at his most refined, with *Faust* deep in pious reflection before Mephistopheles arrives to upset the tenor of his life. Chiaurow is Old Nick, a part he is well acquainted with; this Mephisto has plenty of weight but is short



Light and dark: Rosalind Plowright, Charles Craig in Otello

on the sophistication vital to the role. Mirella Freni's Margherita is a performance which satisfies all around, from the girlish tones of the garden scene to the half-mad misery of "L'altra notte". And there is the bonus of the last Margherita on record (for EMI), Montserrat Caballe, in the small part of Helen of Troy. In sum, a set well worth the wait.

It was, of course, Boito who provided the libretto for Verdi's *Otello*, and it can be heard very clearly in EMI's recording of live performances at the Coliseum, EMI, relatively new in taking opera direct from the theatre, has yet to decide on

matters such as the amount of applause to include - if it is allowed at the end of each act, then why not after arias which would normally receive it? - but in other respects this is a very faithful reflection of one of the English National Opera's greatest successes. Rosalind Plowright's Desdemona shines through the set in a most womanly and carefully evolved interpretation. The "Willow Song" is exquisite, although the following Ave Maria is rather less accomplished. All in all, though, this raises the highest hopes for her next Verdi on record, Leonora in *Deutsche Grammophon's* *Travatore*. Charles

Craig's Otello comes over somewhat gruff outside the theatre, with the impression that sometimes the voice has to be hoisted up like a mighty weight. But there is Neil Howlett's incisive lingo and consistently eloquent and refined conducting from Mark Elder. The economy-minded should note that EMI, with not too much loss of sound quality, has got this *Otello* on to two records instead of three.

Compact Disc Opera on CD is really beginning to come on stream. EMI makes its first foray this month with *Zauberflöte* highlights, a little too closely packed together, but there are the pluses of an almost 100 per cent German-speaking cast, led by Jerusalem's Tamino, and the splendidly responsive conducting of Haitink and the Bavarian Radio Orchestra (CXC 74708 2).

Complete operas, both treatments of the *Figaro* story by Rossini and Mozart, come from Philips and Decca. Philips's *Il barbiere* arrives even fresher on CD than it did on black disc, with Araziza and Baltsa matching each other well and Thomas Allen full of charm in the title role (411 058 2). Allen is there again (as the Count) in Decca's *Figaro* (410 150 - 2), which in Solli's high-tension performance is one of the best CD transfers yet.

John Higgins

Eating Out

Bleak outlook for early birds in search of bonhomie

As the cold snap continues, the importance of an early-morning meal increases. For those with the time, and in some cases the money, to breakfast out, we investigate four varied venues.

A favourite memory of my one and only visit to New York is of several spectacular breakfasts on Broadway, which offered coffee, fruit juice and a "Morning how are ya?" before bottom had even touched bar-noodle. Unfortunately, the New York notion of breakfast as an "event" does not seem to have registered in London, with few restaurants outside the "greasy spoons" or the larger hotels making any serious effort.

The elegant Brasserie St Quentin, is one that deserves a mention, even though breakfast is served there only at weekends and is limited to *café complet* - a cup of flavoured coffee accompanied by basket of fresh croissants and crisp French bread with butter and miniature jars of Tiptree preserves for £2.50 per person.

Despite these restrictions, the glittering, mirrored brasserie, with its brass-topped bar and bow-tied, waistcoated waiters does impart a sense of occasion, although the dominant mood is of Parisian introspection rather than Manhattan bonhomie.

An American atmosphere is also singularly absent from the Tudor Grill at the Hilton International Kensington. A gloomy interior of heraldic shields and wooden beams is dominated by a self-service console offering a continental breakfast (rolls, pastries, cereals, fruit, juices, £3.50) or a traditional English one (eggs, bacon, sausages, mushrooms, £4.75) to sad-eyed travellers who all seem to be on their way to Heathrow.

All this tends to dampen early-morning spirits which are likely to be subsequently extinguished by the workings of an infernal toasting machine that steadfastly refuses to deposit your chosen slice on to the waiting tray.

The breakfast at the Hotel Inter-Continental's Coffee House is altogether a more convivial experience, incorpo-



Mary Evans Picture Library

ating brisk but self-effacing service and a comprehensive à la carte menu with an American flavour. A number of fixed-price menus are offered (from £4.40 to £6.80) including selections from the cold buffet of fruits, cereals, pastries, cold meats and cheeses, augmented by such favourite hot dishes as porridge, kedgeree, kippers or waffles with maple syrup.

Only the bright, airport-lounge-style decor and the

rumble of Hyde Park Corner traffic detract from an otherwise exemplary operation.

For immaculate comfort and perfect peace at breakfast time, I doubt if The Connaught could be surpassed. The polished panelling, pink table linen, red velvet upholstery and chandeliers belong to a more graceful, unharried era - high standards of dress, as exemplified by the tailcoated waiters, are required of guests.

The Connaught's menu is a confident assertion of the English country-house breakfast, ranging over immaculate porridge (£1), scrambled eggs, Fimian haddock, fruit compote, kedgeree (£3.50) and grills of steaks, liver or even Dover sole. Pots of high-quality tea and coffee lubricate the proceedings. A continental breakfast is offered at £4.50, but eating à la carte works out rather more (say £9 a head before 15 per cent service). Even so, it is hard to begrudge the prices for such a stylish, nourishing start to the day.

Stan Hey

The Wine Club's Italy

A chance to try The Wine Club's highly successful region-by-region survey of the best of Italian wine. Burton Anderson, the top Italian Wine writer was asked to choose 12 regional selections. These complete with Mr Anderson's tasting notes and background details.

His brief: to choose The Best wines Italy currently has on offer, irrespective of price.

4 Enotria

From the foot of the Italian boot: two dry whites, one, an extraordinary winemaking miracle of freshness (yet grown in torrid heat) and the other the unique and memorably named *Leccorotondo*; plus three old-fashioned, big reds; and a perfect dry rose.

Two bottles each of the following for £42.99

Whites

Fronzo Pinot Bianco Simoni Estate 1982

Leccorotondo Bianco DOC Cantina Sociale 1982

Reds

Castel del Monte Rosso DOC Riviera 1982

Castel del Monte Rosso DOC Riviera 1981

Civo Classico Rosso DOC Antonio Librandi 1979

Aglianico del Vulturno Rosso DOC Fratelli D'Angelo 1977

5 Friuli

A seven wine case from Italy's answer to Alsace - mostly dry whites, all crisp, clean and perfectly made: a Sauvignon, a Tokay, a Pinot Blanc, a straight Pinot Gris and a "champagnised" Pinot Gris. Plus just two gentle reds: a Merlot and a Refosco. A twelve bottle case for £54.99 (Two bottles of each unless stated)

Sparkling

Il Grigio Spumante NV E. Collavini (one bottle)

Whites

Pinot Grigio Collio DOC Conti Formentini Estate 1982 (one bottle)

Sauvignon Collio DOC Marco Felluga 1982

Pinot Bianco Collio DOC Borgo Conventi Estate 1982

Tocal Friulano Colli Orientali del Friuli DOC

Abbazia di Rosazzo Estate 1982

Reds

Merlot Collio DOC Rosco Bianchi Estate 1981

Refosco Colli Orientali del Friuli DOC

Roschi di Fornaz Estate 1981

6 Tuscany

Two dry whites with enough flavour between them to fill a fruit bowl; then a young Chianti; and a "Grand" Chianti; plus two other Tuscan reds, even more complex, mouth-filling and worthwhile than Chianti itself.

Two bottles each of the following for £48.40

Whites

Bianco Vergine Valdichiana DOC Avignonesi Estate 1981

Vernaccia di San Gimignano DOC Falchini Estate 1981

Reds

Chianti Riserva DOC Capece Estate 1981

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Vino Nobile di Montepulciano DOC Avignonesi Estate 1979

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PREVIEW Theatre

Love and marriage and the old unliberated male

Tom and Mary have been married for 20 years, and their daughter is about to leave home. Mary takes a job which she enjoys, and as her way of life changes, so does her relationship with Tom. Tom has difficulty coming to terms with the new situation, and suffers a nervous breakdown and back.

This is the story line explored in Ted Whitehead's play *The Man Who Fell in Love with his Wife*, which opens at the Lyric Studio theatre on Monday.

"The play is about the problems we have in reconciling the new ideas of liberation and independence with the old ones of love and marriage," Whitehead explains. When Tom's wife gets a job, seeking her fulfillment, he discovers his dependence on her, something he had never suspected. He needs a commitment and has sympathy with the ideals of liberation in the 1960s and 1970s.

"This is a fresh look at that period of liberation, but it is ambivalent as well as being a critique of romantic love," says Whitehead.

In the play, directed by Peter Jupp, Tom tries to recapture the intensity of early love, of a passion in romantic love, by playing a selection of "golden oldie" records - songs by Nat King Cole, the Platters and the Rolling Stones - which could result in the theatre being swamped in nostalgia.

The Man Who Fell in Love with his Wife began life as a BBC television play called *Sweet Nothings*. It was transmitted in 1980 and starred Tom Bell and Lynn Farleigh, who now return to play the leads in the stage version. Whitehead has had to change and rewrite it extensively to enable it to make the transition from screen to stage.

The cast has shrunk from about 50 to just four which gives Whitehead the chance to concentrate more on the play's theme, and the scenes which were filmed in Liverpool's dockland area for television are now exchanged for two sets, designed by Poppy Mitchell.

Ted Whitehead was born in Liverpool, educated at Christ's College, Cambridge, and had a variety of jobs including labouring, selling, teaching and advertising before becoming a full-time writer in 1971. He spent some time as writer-in-residence at the Royal Court Theatre. His other plays include

The Foursome, The Sea Anchor and Alpha Beta. The last gave him his greatest commercial success when it was staged in 1972, starring Albert Finney and Rachel Roberts; it was later made into a film.

More recently he has worked on an adaptation of Strindberg's *The Dance of Death*, which opened at the Oxford Playhouse on February 1, and he is now completing a play called *A Conversation with the Blade*, taken from a fencing term, for H. M. Tennant; it is expected to be staged later this year.

Tom Bell has divided his time between the theatre, including *Travesties* for the Royal Shakespeare Company, films such as *The L-Shaped Room* and *Royal Flash*, and television, where he recently appeared in *Reilly: Ace of Spies*. Lynn Farleigh has acted with the RSC and the National Theatre and her many television appearances include *Sex and Kinship*, again with Tom Bell.

Christopher Warman

The Man Who Fell in Love with his Wife previews at the Lyric Studio (741 2311) today at 8pm, and opens Mon at 7pm. Then Mon-Sat at 8pm until Mar 24.

Out of Town

BELFAST: Lyric Players (0232 660001). *Cider with Rosie* by Laurie Lee. Until Mar 10, Mon-Sat 8pm. Pleading account of growing up in farming community.

BIRMINGHAM: Repertory Theatre. (021 236 4455). One for the Road by Willy Russell. Preview today at 7.30pm. Opens Mon at 7.30pm. Until Mar 31, Mon-Fri at 7.30pm; Sat 8pm. Matinees Thurs at 2.30pm, Sat at 4pm. Willy Russell has revised and adapted his comedy and set it in Birmingham: housing estates, vandalism and growing into middle class.

BRIGHTON: Theatre Royal (0273 2848). *Look, No Hand* by John Chapman and Michael Pearce. Opens Mon at 7.45pm. Until Mar 3, Mon-Thurs at 7.45pm, Fri at 8.15pm, Sat at 5pm and 8.15pm; matinees Thurs at 2.30pm. Pre-West End run for a new comedy starring David Jason, Paul Rogers and Gabrielle Drake in the story of an unwilling, accident-prone secret agent.

BRISTOL: New Vic (0272 24388). *A Doll's House* by Henrik Ibsen. Until Mar 31, Mon-Wed (not Mar 5) at 7.15pm, Thurs-Sat at 7.45pm. New production of an Ibsen play regarded by his contemporaries as subversive and still powerfully persuasive on the theme of



Love at second sight: Lynn Farleigh and Tom Bell in Ted Whitehead's play

personal fulfillment and determination.

CAMBRIDGE: Arts (0223 352000). *Relative Strangers* by Trevor Cowper. Final performances today at 4.30pm and 8pm. Rodney Bewes, Joanna Dunham, Ruth Mayo, Prunella Gee and Bruce Montague in a new play, on route for the West End. Charles Ross directs.

LEEDS: Playhouse (0532 442111). *Trafford Tansy* by Claire Luckham. Until Mar 17, Wed-Sat at 7.30pm, Mon and Tues at 8pm. Chris Bond, director of the original West End production, is again in charge of this play which stages a literal battle of the sexes.

LEICESTER: Haymarket Studio (0533 539797). *The Great Celestial Cow* by Sue Townsend. Until Mar 5, Mon-Thurs at 7.45pm; Fri and Sat at 8.15pm. Based on research and workshops in Leicester's Asian community, this new play is the story of a girl's travels from Gujarat to Leicester. Directed by Carol Hayman, it is to tour before a season at the Royal Court. Presented by Joint Stock as their tenth anniversary production.

MANCHESTER: Library (061 236 7110). *Working Class Hero* by Bob Wilson. Until Mar 17, Tues-Sat at 7.30pm. Northern premiere production of a play centred on the St Peter's Fields massacre of 1819, when a crowd of 60,000 unarmed men and women were forcibly dispersed by the yeoman cavalry. Howard Lloyd-Levitt directs a cast including Tracie Bennett, Michael Barrett, Keith Clifford, Cynthia Granville.

GUILDFORD: Yvonne Arnaud (0483 60191). *The Aspern Papers* by Michael Redgrave from Henry James. Until Mar 3, Mon-Fri at

7.45pm, Sat at 5pm and 8pm; matinees Thurs at 2.30pm. Wendy Hiller, Vanessa Redgrave, Christopher Reeve, directed by Frith Banbury. Transfers to the Theatre Royal, Haymarket, in March.

NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE: Theatre Royal (0632 322061). RSC Season. Twelfth Night. Final performances today at 2pm and 7.15pm. John Caird directs Daniel Massey, Emrys Jones, Gemma Jones, Zoe Wanamaker, Miles Anderson. The Comedy of Errors. Tues-Fri at 7.15pm; matinees Thurs at 2pm. In repertory.

OLDHAM: Coliseum (061 624 2829). *Mary Hepton's Heaven* by Glyn Hughes. Until Mar 3, Tues-Sat at 7.30pm. The impact of Methodist preachers on the weavers of late-eighteenth-century Haworth. From Hughes's novel *Where I Used to Play* on the Green, adapted by the author.

PETERBOROUGH: Key (0733 52439). *Jesus Christ Superstar* by Andrew Lloyd Webber and Tim Rice. Until Mar 3, Wed-Thurs at 7.30pm, Fri at 8pm and 8.30pm; matinees Wed and Thurs at 2.30pm. Tony Clayton directs a full-scale revival of this very popular rock musical.

WINDSOR: Theatre Royal (95 53886). *A Sting in the Tale* by Brian Cleeve and Dennis Spooner. Until Mar 10, Mon-Sat at 8pm; matinees Thurs at 2.30pm, Sat at 4.45pm. Murder mystery by two popular television writers. Jack Douglas and Richard Kay head cast.

WYTHENHAW: Forum (061 437 9663). *The Winslow Boy* by Terence Rattigan. Until Mar 17, Tues-Fri at 7.30pm, Sat at 8pm and 8.30pm; matinees Wed at 2.30pm. Stephanie Turner, Allan Cuthbertson, Marius Goring, Ian Targett, directed by Jeremy Sinden in a Library Theatre Manchester production of this perennially popular drama.

WORTHING: Connaught (0903 35333). *On Golden Pond* by Ernest Thompson. Until Mar 3, Mon-Thurs at 7.45pm, Fri and Sat at 8pm; matinees Wed at 2.30pm, Sat at 7.15pm. British stage premiere of the play about relationships across the generation gap.

Critics' choice

MASTER CLASS

Old Vic (928 7617). Final performance today at 4pm and 7.45pm. Transfers to Wyndham's Theatre (836 3028) from Tues, for a six-week season, Mon-Fri at 7.45pm, Sat at 8pm and 8.30pm; matinees Wed at 3pm. Stalin's 1948 pressure session with composers Prokofiev and Shostakovich gives David Pownall the setting for an alarming yet sometimes horribly funny drama, full of food for thought on art and politics and the relation between them. Timothy West's fearsome Stalin is a complex study on the grand scale.

MAYDAYS

Barbican (826 8795/8891). Today at 2pm and 7.30pm, Mon at 7.30pm. In repertory with *Much Ado About Nothing* and *Cyrano de Bergerac* by Edmund Rostand (Fri at 7.30pm). Stretching from 1945 to the present, David Edgar's vast chronicle play probes the British Left's loss of direction and watches two characters changing political colour from red to blue. Long, often difficult and verbose for non-afficionados of socialist theory; but ambitious, complex and dramatically challenging at its best. With Anthony Sher, John Sharp and Bob Peck.

MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING

Barbican (826 8795/8891). Tues-Thurs at 7.30pm; matinees Thurs at 2pm. In repertory with *Maydays* and *Cyrano de Bergerac* by Edmund Rostand (Fri at 7.30pm). Absolutely not to be missed, Terry Hand's production is a sheer delight and the outstanding success of the Royal Shakespeare Company's current *Barbican*.

RENTS

Lyric, Hammersmith (741 2311). Until Mar 10, Mon-Sat at 7.45pm; matinees Thurs at 2.30pm, Sat at 4pm. First seen at Hammersmith two years ago, Michael Wilcox's play (now directed by William Gaskill) looks at part-time rent boys in Edinburgh and their friends, and from material for a play full of understanding, charm and raw wit.

THE RIVALS

Old Vic (928 2252). Tues at 7.15pm, Wed at 2pm and 7.15pm. In repertory with *Seberg* by Marvin Hamlisch, *Christopher Adler*, Julian Barry (today at 2pm and 7.15pm, Mon-Fri at 7.15pm) and *Tales from Hollywood* by Christopher Hampton (Thurs and Fri at 7.15pm). Peter Wood's sparkling revival of Sheridan has Geraldine McEwan as a young but hilariously affected Mrs Malaprop and Michael Hordern gaily and inescapably as Sir Anthony Absolute.

YOU CAN'T TAKE WITH YOU

Lyric (928 2252). Fri at 7.45pm. In repertory with *Master Harold... and the Boys* by Athol Fugard (today at 2.30pm and 7.30pm, Mon-Thurs at 7.30pm). Once again the National strikes gold in America, this time with *Master Harold... and the Boys* 1936 comedy about a family of happy eccentrics. Jimmy Jewel as the genial, drop-out grandpa, Geraldine McEwan as a dotty, alcoholic mother, Gaye Brown as a glib, cynical and manipulative Courtney as a Russian grandpa, turned waitress combine in a gloriously funny, subversive hymn to independence.

PREVIEW Galleries

Photography

EXPERIMENTAL PHOTOGRAPHY The Photogallery, Shepherd Street, St Leonards, East Sussex (0424 440140). Until Mar 17, Wed-Sat 11am-6pm. Photographs from odd viewpoints, montage, abstract rayograms - old hat now, but innovative in the period covered by this exhibition, the 1920s, when photography came to be considered as the proper creative instrument of the new age. Work by Man Ray, Moholy-Nagy, Alexander Rodchenko and many others.

CHRIS WAINWRIGHT Still Gallery, 59 High Street, Edinburgh (031 557 1140). In two parts until March 17, Tues-Sat 12.30-6pm. Part 1, until Mar 2, shows how Wainwright arrived at his large composite photographs with sketches, diagrams and contact sheets. Part 2 exhibits the finished works, views of St Andrews Cathedral and of the quarry from which the cathedral stone was excavated. An overtly didactic show with overtones of Joseph Wright of Derby, a source which is freely acknowledged.

KARSH OF OTTAWA National Portrait Gallery, St Martin's Place, London WC2 (830 1552). Until Apr 8, Mon-Fri 10am-5pm, Sat 10am-6pm, Sun 2-6pm. Admission 50p, students and pensioners 25p. Seventy-fifth birthday show of portrait photographs by Yousof Karsh, whose professed aim has been to capture greatness through the camera. The rich and famous, Karsh's simple face, are never allowed to present anything other than their public faces in contrived and formal elegance. It is a formula that makes one feel that Karsh has only ever taken one photograph; however, his popularity endures.

THE BRIDGE Imaginations Gallery, 17 Colindale Avenue, London NW9 (0804 54724). Until Mar 24, Tues-Sat 10am-6pm. New work by Victor Burgin, whose conceptual explorations continue to blur the distinction between art and photography. Here he takes as his starting point that moment in Hitchcock's *Vertigo* when Madeleine throws herself into San Francisco Bay. Burgin's relentless demands on the viewer make him one of the most difficult but sometimes most rewarding artists to come to terms with.

PHOTOGRAPHERS AGAINST SUFFERING Newcastle Media Workshops, Bell's Court, Pilgrim Street, Newcastle (0632 322410). Until Mar 3, Tues-Sat 10.30am-5pm. An exhibition of photographic prints which have been donated to

Oxfam by many well-known photographers. All prints will be auctioned on March 3 at 1pm and the proceeds will go to support health projects in Central America. An opportunity to acquire photographs by Cartier-Bresson, James Jarcho, Bert Hart, Humphrey Spender and many others.

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IMAGE OF THE WEEK: Portrait of his mother by Rodchenko, 1924 (see The Photogallery)

Critics' choice

of the 70 or so works are well-known Pre-Raphaelite paintings, including Leighton's *The Music Lesson*, Holman Hunt's *The Eve of St Agnes* and Millais's *My First Sermon* and *My Second Sermon*. There is also a room of late-nineteenth-century oil paintings and a selection of photographs by Edward Curtis.

DEREK JARMAN ICA, The Mall, London SW1 (830 3647). Exhibition until March 18, Tues-Sun 12-9pm. Films and video until tomorrow, Wed-Sun 6.30pm and 8.30pm.

One of the most versatile of modern British artists, Derek Jarmen is a painter, theatre and film designer, writer and, most prominently of late, a film-maker. The ICA's representation of his work takes in his recent paintings and a broader spread of his work in films, including his own features *Sebastiane*, *Jubilee* and *The Tempest*, and various 16mm shorts, as well as videos and films just designed by him.

SHERRIFFS

Main and terrace foyers, National Theatre, South Bank, London SE1 (828 2035). Until Mar 24, Mon-Sat 10am-11pm. Probably best remembered for his regular caricatures of film personalities in *Punch* between 1948 and his death in 1981, Robert Stewart Sherriffs first achieved fame in the 1920s when he illustrated a series of barbed impressions of current celebrities by Beverly Nichols in *The Sketch*. His crisp and economical line probably owed something to his early training as an heraldic artist, but his sense of character was all his own.

THE OMEGA WORKSHOPS Crafts Council Gallery, 12 Waterloo Place, Lower Regent Street, London SW1 (830 4811). Until Mar 18, Tues-Sat 10am-5pm.

A semi-permanent display of painting and sculpture belonging to the Corporation of London is on show for the rest of the year. Many

Critics' choice

Two matching shows commemorate the Bloomsbury Group's largest single contribution to the visual arts in Britain. The artist-decorators involved were led by Roger Fry and included Matthew Grant, Vanessa Bell, Gaudie Brzecka and Wyndham Lewis. Their highly coloured products included furnishing and decoration of all kinds, some of it now quaintly dated and some amazingly modern.

TWENTIETH-CENTURY

NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY National Portrait Gallery, London WC2 (830 1552). Mon-Fri 10am-5pm, Sat 10am-6pm, Sun 2-6pm. The National Portrait Gallery's new display of famous people who have contributed to the character and development of the last 90 years. They include William Robert's double portrait of John Maynard Keynes and his wife Lydia Lopokova; Ben Nicholson's self-portrait; Barbara Hepworth's and Bryan Organ's portrait of the Prince of Wales.

LIGHT DIMENSIONS Science Museum, Exhibition Road, London SW7 (839 3455). Until Mar 4, Mon-Sat 10am-6pm, Sun 2.30-6pm. Exhibition on the evolution of photography, the creation by laser of three-dimensional images which enables objects to float in space. It was invented 36 years ago by Denis Gabor but only now is its potential beginning to be realized. As well as having important commercial and industrial application, it may be said to constitute a new art form.

Theatre: Irving Wardle and Anthony Masters: *Galleries*; John Russell Taylor: *Photography*; Michael Young: *Dancer*; John Percival

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Kathak on tour: Dancer from northern India

VENETIAN GLASS EXHIBITION AN EXHIBITION BY THE CRAFTSMEN OF MURANO OF HISTORICAL AND MODERN GLASS

25TH FEBRUARY-29TH FEBRUARY 10AM-5PM AT THE ITALIAN TRADE CENTRE 40 PICCADILLY LONDON W1

ADMISSION FREE

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ADMISSION FREE

Sniffing behind the neon lights

THE WEEK AHEAD

Today

ELGAR'S ENIGMA: In a programme to mark the fiftieth anniversary of the death of Sir Edward Elgar, Leonard Bernstein, the famous American conductor/composer/producer, is seen at rehearsal and in performance conducting the *Enigma Variations* with the BBC Symphony Orchestra. Bernstein's interpretation of the piece, described by Elgar's biographer Michael Kennedy as "the greatest piece of orchestral music written by an Englishman", is a startlingly original. BBC2, 7.45-9.50pm.

SIR WILLIAM IN SEARCH OF XANADU: Barrie Gavin's documentary tries to capture the elusive personality of Sir William Burrell, the Glasgow shipping millionaire whose magnificent art collection is now on public display in a purpose-designed gallery in the city. The programme includes first-hand accounts from Burrell's insurance agent, gardener, housekeeper and others and there are some remarkable insights into an extraordinary man. Channel 4, 8.30-9.30pm.

PROFESSIONAL BOXING: A live transmission from the Palais de Sport in Paris of the European middleweight championship fight between Louis Acaries, the Algerian-born holder, and Britain's Tony Sibson, who is trying to recover the title he relinquished for his abortive attempt to take the world crown from Marvin Hagler. All ITV regions, 10.15-11.15pm.

VENETIAN GLASS: Glass has probably been made in Venice since Roman times, and there is documentary evidence going back more than 1,000 years. The traditional method of working, which helps to give Venetian glass its distinctiveness, is to model the glass while it is still hot and add the characteristic filigree and mosaic by hand. This exhibition, arranged to coincide with the *Genius of Venice* show at the Royal Academy, includes 250 pieces of historic and modern glass and more than 60 craft workshops will be showing their products. Italian Trade Centre, 46 Piccadilly, London W1 (734 2412). Daily, 10am-5pm, admission free. Until Wed.

Tomorrow

MAGIC GOES NORTH: The International Magicians' Gala is the culmination of the Blackpool Magic Convention which attracts practitioners from East Germany, Sweden, France, Spain and Britain. Jugglers, magicians with balloons, illusionists, and a Victorian magic act are among the attractions. Winter Gardens, Blackpool (0253 27786). 7pm. Tickets: £3.50.

IF THEY COULD SEE ME NOW: Stage gala in aid of the Association for Spina Bifida and Hydrocephalus. Among those appearing in this song, dance, recreation and music show are Claire Bloom, Judi Dench, Alan Jay Lerner, Wendy Hiller, Faith Brook, Dorothy Tutin, Georgina Hale, Liz Robertson, Tom Bell, Michael Hordern, Michael Williams, Denis Quilley, Frank Finlay, Sylvia Sims, Derek Nimmo, Tim Curry, James Lumsden, Theatre Royal, Drury Lane (836 8108). Today only, at 7pm. Tickets £25-£25, or a few at £50 including buffet and wine with performers.

WALESI WALES?: A series of six films on the history of modern Wales presented by Dai Smith, who lectures in Welsh history at University College, Cardiff, and was co-author of the acclaimed official history of the Welsh Rugby Union. In the first programme he discusses the question of identity and formulates his own answer to the question, "who do they think they are?". BBC2, 5.10-6pm.

NEVER SING LOUDER THAN LOVE: Richard Baker presents a tribute to Dame Isobel Baillie, the Scottish-born soprano, who died in September at the age of 88. She was brought up and studied in Manchester, made her London debut in 1923 and for 30 years was a leading performer in oratorio, being particularly well known for her singing of Handel's *Messiah* and Brahms's *German Requiem*. She is remembered by Dame Eva Turner, Sir



Childish delights: Three of the treasures from the Van Veen collection up for sale at Sotheby's on Tuesday. From left: An engraved, hand-coloured pictorial card, one of a set of five from about 1820; a "phantasmagoscope" which can be spun to show a man eating a cow (c.1860); and a Dutch version of Little Red Riding Hood in which the pictures move by levers (1866)

Keith Falkner and Beryl Reid and the programme includes extracts from her recordings. Radio 4, 8-8.45pm

SPITTING IMAGE: Billed as a cross between *The Muppets* and *Not the Nine O'Clock News*, this is a new 12-part series of topical satires in which well-known figures, from President Reagan to Tony Benn and Joan Collins, are represented by puppets. They are the creation of Roger Law and Peter Fluck, whose work is familiar from magazine covers around the world, and will feature sketches by John Lloyd, co-producer of *Not the Nine O'Clock News*, and Tony Hendra, former editor of the American satirical magazine, *National Lampoon*. All ITV regions, 10-10.30pm.

TREVOR GRIFFITHS: Although he has written several stage plays, including *The Comedians*, and was the screenwriter on Warren Beatty's *Reds* about the Russian revolution, Griffiths has done most of his work for television, from the series, *Bill Brandt*, to single plays like *Through the Night*. In *The South Bank Show*, Griffiths talks with Melvyn Bragg about his writing and the problems of dealing with political and social issues through television drama. All ITV regions, 10-11.30pm.

Monday

WORDS AND MUSIC: Benny Green, Denis King, Elaine Delmar, Toni Kanal in a compilation of songs and music by Coward, Kern, Gershwin, Puccini, Rodgers, Berlin, Beethoven, Tchaikovsky, Duran, Previn and others. Ambassadors (935 1171). Opens today at 7pm, until Mar 3, Tues-Fri at 8pm, Sat at 8.30pm.



Plucky performers: Italian man of many talents, Dario Fo (see Tues) and British boxer Tony Sibson hoping to regain a European title (Today)

THE MIKADO: Gilbert and Sullivan operetta in the production by the Stratford Festival, Ontario, Canada, directed and choreographed by Brian Macdonald. Cast includes Marie Baron, Eric Donkin, Richard Macmillan, John Keane, Paul Messel, Avo Kittask. Old Vic (928 7816). Preview today and tomorrow at 7.30pm, opening night Wed at 7pm, in the presence of Princess Anne. Until Mar 7, Mon-Fri at 7.30pm, Sat at 7.45pm; matinee Wed at 2.30pm, Sat at 4pm (no matinee this Wed).

VERDICT: Anthony Steel, Hildegard Neil and Richard Coleman, directed by Charles Vance, start a tour of 21 provincial towns with this Agatha Christie murder mystery: the only piece written by her specifically for the stage. Richmond Theatre, The Green, Richmond, Surrey (940 0080). Opens today at 7.45pm. Until Mar 3, Mon-Fri at 7.45pm, Sat at 5pm and 8.15pm; matinee Wed at 2.30pm.

THE MAN WHO FELL IN LOVE WITH HIS WIFE: Ted Whitehead's play, with Tom Bell and Lynn Farleigh (see page 16).

Tuesday

CHILDREN'S BOOKS: The first part of the Van Veen collection of children's books and juvenilia goes under the hammer. Treasures amassed by the scholarly Dutch banker include a host of nineteenth-century moving picture books, miniature books, panoramas, peepshows and "phantasmagoscopes" - the circular spinning pictures which were the forerunners of film and showed acrobats, jugglers and a man swallowing a cow. Sotheby's, Bloomsbury Place, London W1 (493 8080) at 11am and 2pm.



Plucky performers: Italian man of many talents, Dario Fo (see Tues) and British boxer Tony Sibson hoping to regain a European title (Today)

EXOTIC TEXTILES: A Japanese batik panel decorated with flying birds, a Japanese Kesi tapestry panel, Ottoman silk hats, Chinese robes and Indian saris are in a sale of oriental and Islamic textiles and costumes, Christie's South Kensington, 85 Old Brompton Road, London SW7 (581 2281) at 2pm.

MASTER CLASS: David Pownall's play with Timothy West, Jonathan Adams, David Bamber and Peter Kelly, transfers from the Old Vic, for a six-week run in the West End. Wyndham's (838 3028). Mon-Fri at 7.45pm, Sat at 5pm and 8.30pm; matinee Wed at 2.30pm.

Z FOR ZACHARIAH: Anthony Andrews, wearing make-up that took three hours to put on, plays a scientist suffering from radiation sickness in a television film for the Play For Today slot, written and directed by Anthony Garner. He strikes up a friendship with a fellow survivor from the nuclear holocaust, a 16-year-old girl, she is played by Ripa Taylor, her first professional role. BBC1, 9.35-11.35pm.

THE WRECK OF THE CAMPESE BAY: The excellent *Chronicle* programme shows the excavation of one of the most interesting wrecks discovered in the Mediterranean, off the island of Giglio near Italy. Michael Merson-Bound, an Oxford archaeologist, started out on the trail of the wreck 30 years ago, spurred by old photographs and the memories of sub-aqua enthusiasts. Since then he has steadily built up clues to the wreck's identity and more finds are expected this season. BBC2, 8.10-9pm.

DARIO FO: Television profile of the Italian playwright, performer, scholar and clown whose political force, *Accidental Death of an Anarchist*, ran in London for two years and was followed by the equally successful *Can't Pay Won't Pay*. Fo once had his own television show in Italy, performing to audiences of up to 20 million people with his wife, Franca Rame, but as his work took a more political turn he fell out with the television authorities; he has also been banned from visiting the United States. The programme visits Fo at home and at work and films him performing his masterpiece, *Mistero Buffo*, in a tent at the Venice Carnival. BBC2, 10-10.50pm.

Wednesday

BRITISH PICTURES: A two-day sale of 574 paintings, drawings and watercolours from the seventeenth to nineteenth centuries begins with sombre portraits and continues with seascapes, horses, birds, landscapes and genre scenes. Among them are a watercolour of Margate Sands by Kate Greenaway and Sir Frederick William Burton's personification of "Weary". Sotheby's 54 & 55 New Bond Street, London W1 (493 8080). Today at 11am; tomorrow at 2.30pm.

JUMPERS: Tom Stoppard's play revived with Tom Courtenay and Julie Walters in the lead roles. Royal Exchange, Manchester (061 833 9833). Preview today at 8pm, opens tomorrow at 7pm. Until Apr 7, Mon-Tues at 7.30pm, Wed-Sat at 8pm; matinees Wed at 2.30pm, Sat at 4pm.

INTERNATIONAL FOOTBALL: England play France in Paris with memories still fresh of their last encounter, in the World Cup, when England had a fine 3-1 victory. Since then fortunes have changed, with England failing to qualify for the European Championship which France will host in the summer. The match is being covered live on BBC1, 7.20-9.20pm.

Thursday

FURNITURE AND METALWORK: One unusual object going under the hammer is a red Victorian bird-cage in the shape of a Gothic house (estimate £300-£400). In addition to pewter plates, brass candlesticks, refectory tables and cabinets there is a fine William and Mary burr-walnut bureau (estimate £4,000-£5,000). Christie's, 8 King Street, London SW1 (839 9080) at 11am.

WILLIAM MORRIS TODAY: An exhibition to mark the 150th anniversary of the birth of William Morris, epic poet, storyteller, inspiration of the arts and crafts revival and utopian socialist, whose influence lives on in his bold and naturalistic designs for wallpaper and fabrics. The exhibition sets Morris's work and ideas in the contexts of both Victorian Britain



Striking survivors: Anthony Andrews as a scientist scarred by nuclear fallout (see Tues) and William Morris, living on in his art (Thurs)

and the present day and makes use of cartoons, maps, photographs, video and computers. Institute of Contemporary Arts, The Mall, London SW1 (830 3647). Until Apr 23, Tues-Sat noon-9pm. Admission 50p, children under 14 free.

RADIO MEMORIES: The first auction devoted entirely to vintage radio equipment includes a mid-nineteenth century telegraph receiver, 1920s broadcast receivers, a collection of First World War military radio equipment and a pre-1914 spark gap transmitter and receiver, a Baird television made in 1930. Christie's South Kensington, 85 Old Brompton Road, London SW7 (581 2281) at 2pm.

STRIPPERS: Peter Terson's new play (commissioned by the theatre) is the result of local research by the author into the way some women turn to striptease work to boost family income during the recession. John Blackmore directs a cast including Judi Lamb, Suzanne Feltow, Pamela Blackwood and Trade Elizabeth Gilman in this world premiere production. Newcastle Playhouse, Newcastle upon Tyne (0632 323421). Preview today, Fri, Mar 3 and Mar 5 at 7.30pm. Opens Mar 6 at 7.30pm until Mar 24, Mon-Sat at 7.30pm.

ON THE SPOT: Edgar Wallace's play of 1920s Glasgow and its gangster, directed by Rob Walker, and stars Simon Callow and James Warwick, with Shaun Curry and Maurice Colbourne. Palace Theatre, Watford (0282 25671). Opens today at 7.45pm. Until Mar 31, Mon-Thurs at 7.45, and Sat at 8pm. Press night Mar 8 at 7.45pm; matinee Mar 24 at 3pm.



Striking survivors: Anthony Andrews as a scientist scarred by nuclear fallout (see Tues) and William Morris, living on in his art (Thurs)

SHANE: Bob Eaton's stage adaptation of the western novel by Jack Shafer is directed by Bob Carlton. Neil Broomer takes the title role made famous by Alan Ladd in the film. Everyman, Liverpool (051 709 4776). Opens today at 8pm. Until Mar 31, Tues-Sat at 8pm.

Friday

TEST CRICKET: After losing the series in New Zealand, England are hoping for better things. Pakistan where a three-match rubber starts today in Karachi. But the lifeless Pakistan pitches make draws the most likely outcome. The Test Match Special team of Don Mosey, Tony Lewis, Henry Blofeld and Michael Carey will be providing ball by ball commentary on the final two sessions of each day's play on Radio 3, from 8.30am today and from 7.30pm on other days.

NEIL WELLIVER: The first one-man show in Europe for this important American artist, now aged 55. Much of his work is on a large scale, and nearly all of it illustrates the woods and mountains of Maine, where he now lives. He continues what one might call the Wyeth tradition with very detailed and meticulous landscapes, observed with a clinical precision which does not exclude a romantic feeling for atmosphere. Marlborough Fine Art, 6 Albemarle Street, London W1 (629 5161). Until March 31, Mon-Fri 10am-5.30pm, Sat 10am-12.30pm.

STREET FLEET: No use looking to writer-director Joel Schumacher for finesse, but the rude, warm vigour of this comedy about Washington's most disreputable taxi firm exerts a definite appeal. A bustling cast includes the huge Mr T (from *Rocky III*), Adam Baldwin, and Charlie Bennett, an energetic comic discovered by Schumacher on the streets of New York. City 15, Plaza Piccadilly Circus (457 1234). Classic Old Street (836 0310).

THE RIGHT STUFF: Film adaptation of Tom Wolfe's best-selling novel about American space pioneers (see page 17).

BEYOND THE DOOR: Film by Liliana Cavani of *Night Porter* fame. The story of a love triangle complicated by betrayal and denial. Starring Marcello Mastroianni as the man jailed for a murder he did not commit. City 18, Classic Chelsea (352 5086). Classic Tottenham Court Road (836 5148).

CHAMPION: John Hurt in John Irwin's film based on the true story of the jockey, Bob Champion, who overcame a multitude of problems including cancer to win the Grand National in 1981. City 18, Classic Chelsea (352 5086).

CHRISTINE: New film by John Carpenter. *Halloween* and *Assault on Precinct 35* and based on thriller writer Stephen King's book. Set in the United States, it is the story of a 1958 Plymouth Fury car called Christine, which has both mind and emotions of its own, and the consequences when its new college boy owner falls in love. City 18, Leicester Square Theatre (836 5252).

OVER THE BROOKLYN BRIDGE: An offbeat Jewish film comedy starring Elliott Gould as a call owner on the wrong side of Brooklyn Bridge who has aspirations to cross over to the Manhattan side, and the problems he encounters on route. City 15, Classic Haymarket (836 1527).

THE WORLD WALK: Alec McCowen plays Albert Speer, Hitler's former architect and armaments minister. In a play by Jonathan Smith which is set during Speer's 20-year imprisonment in Spandau jail. The title comes from Speer's daily walk around the walled prison garden during which he records the number of kilometres covered and wonders whether he will do the equivalent of the circumference of the earth. BBC2, 10-10.50pm.

Week following

Mar 3: Rugby Union, Ireland v Scotland and France v England. Mar 4: civic service at St Mary's Church, Lichfield, Staffordshire marks the official start of the bi-centenary commemoration of the town's most famous son, Dr Samuel Johnson, who died in 1784.

Software

Neat attempt to find a common language

People who play around with the notion that a common language unites all do so at their own risk. One recalls Graham Greene's scabrous description of the failed spy preaching the dubious virtues of Entenationo in *The Confidential Agent*. And, while it may be well-meant, who knows a single word of Esperanto?

It is with some trepidation, then, that I approach an offering from the BBC which promises to bridge the gap between most common types of home computer and make them all understand the same computer language. Basicode is the name of the program, as any addict of Barry Norman's Radio 4 spot *The Chip Shop* will know for her singing of Handel's *Messiah* and Brahms's *German Requiem*. She is remembered by Dame Eva Turner, Sir

the program and 18 demonstration routines are yours. The Basicode kit consists of the tape and a rather impenetrable booklet explaining how it can be used to enable your computer to understand programs broadcast by *The Chip Shop* and a couple of European radio stations. You record the fuzzy clicks put out on the radio and then feed them into your machine; the Basicode translator adapts these for your use by ironing out the idiosyncratic wrinkles which each computer has in its version of the common language Basic.

Everything clear so far? Good, because Basicode purchasers will need their wits about them. For a start, you can spend ages tracking down your particular translation routine on side one of the cassette. All 13 of them sit like musical tracks, separated by Barry Norman's brief introduction. Finding the one you want is no mean feat. Once you have achieved this, the program fits neatly into the computer and stays there until you switch the machine off. Each make of computer has different routines for using the program. In my case, the Commodore 64 manual was none too clear on how to use a nine-symbol code to instruct the computer to load another piece of software - but after a hour of puzzling I got the hang of things. The trouble began when I flipped the cassette over and tried some of the demonstration programs. They were welcome message slipped in easily, and gave me a couple of radio frequencies to use to pick up continental Basicode offerings. The other 17 items were less amenable. The most complex game, a rudimentary version of the Kong school of arcade games, was happy to fill the screen but resolutely refused to respond to any command to begin. The same applied to a neat program which seemed to be designed to show the chord positions on a guitar. After a couple of hours' work, the only ones I could rely on were two scientific formulas -



one to do with the exact mass of elements and the other about resistance and capacitance values of an astable multi-vibrator using the NE555 (no, neither do I) - and a clever little thing on the problem of Claude Gaspard Bachet de Mezirac. Claude's problem, as I am sure you will know, was writing a number which equalled the sum of four whole squares: had he been born in the computer age instead of 1581, it would have been no problem at all. Is all this worth £3.95? I have to say, without hesitation, yes - but not for the demonstration programs, which even when they work are pretty hopeless. Basicode is undoubtedly neanderthal stuff in the kind of software it can handle. Graphics and colours are, for instance, beyond its ken. But, unlike commercial software, it is designed to be broken into and modified by the home user. Even a relative idiot can list programs to check for errors or add in little sophistications, and in this Basicode represents

Collecting

Carve-ups by the furniture Frankensteins

"How", asked the owner, "would you describe this? Is it a buffet or a court cupboard?" "I'd call it a severe case of excessive chest expansion", replied the valuer. "The sort of thing some auctioneers catalogue as basically seventeenth century with later additions, and the dealers dismiss as a Victorian carve-up."

"But that's absurd, Victorian? My Uncle Eustace considered it to be the finest piece of early oak in his collection. It's dated 1603."

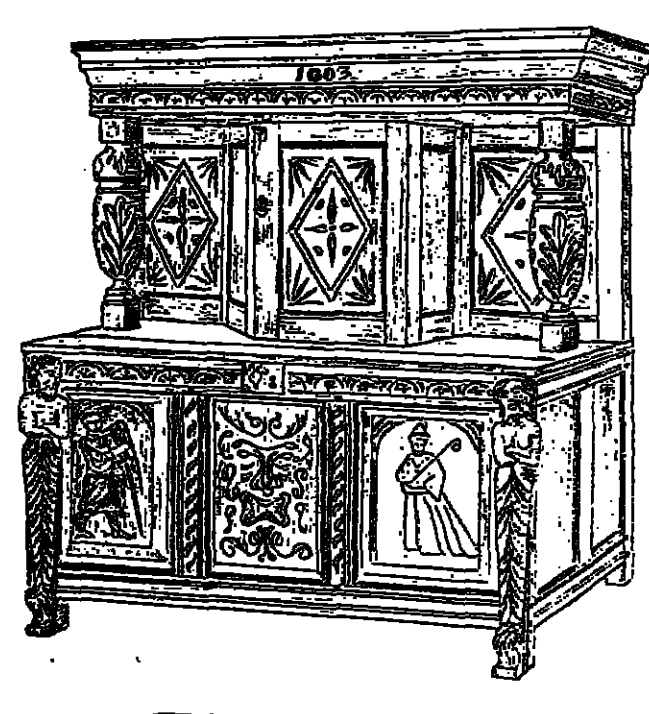
"It began life, probably about 1650, as a simple, box-like chest or coffer, with panelled front and ends, and a plank top hinged along the rear edge. As a type, it was one of the most popular pieces of furniture over a very long period, and hundreds like it have survived - some in original condition, others embellished to a greater or lesser extent."

"You make 'embellished' sound like a dirty word."

"The whole of the superstructure - the central cupboard with its canied ends, the canopy above and the balusters supporting it - was added about a hundred years ago, using genuine seventeenth-century panels carved with lozenges, probably cannibalised from another chest. The balusters were no doubt parts of a pair of bedposts, re-carved with acanthus leaves. The mouldings and the rest of the upper part were new at the time. And the date of James I's accession was added as a bonus."

"Oh well, at least the bottom part is authentic. That, I dare say, is what Uncle Eustace really appreciated - all that rich carving."

"I'd say so. But the Victorians, like your Uncle Eustace, favoured oak that was decorated in a mixture of Gothic, Renaissance and baroque styles, that they liked to think of as Elizabethan. In this instance, they superimposed the carvings of the medieval knight and the bishop, with the grotesque mask between, on the plain front panels, and planted a Mannerist figure at either end."



Excessive chest expansion: 1650 panelled coffer before and after elaborate Victorian embellishment

upper part, to assist in the illusion that the whole thing was made at the same time."

"Could it have been? I mean, was nothing like this made in 1603?"

"Cupboards with superstructures of the type were produced at that time, yes; but they were mounted on bases with open shelves, or enclosed by doors - not constructed as chests with rising tops, like this, which needed the lid to be divided and rehung in front of the superstructure to provide access to the interior of the base."

"So you're saying, quite categorically, that having the latter sort of top of the argument - nothing was constructed in this way in the early seventeenth century?"

"No, I'm not saying that. Unique pieces made in same eccentric way are constantly turning up to confound the experts. But unconventional construction arouses suspicions which are very often justified."

"And was it the construction that made you doubtful of this piece in the first place?"

"Construction, proportions, varying quality in the carving and the colour. To even up all the miscellaneous bits and pieces, the Frankenstein of the furniture trade who created this monster gave it a nice coat of black stain all over - the usual finish to a vast range of nineteenth-century spoofs."

"So much for all those Victorian values we've been told to emulate!"

"I'd say spoofs - not fakes. Some of these carve-ups were done with intent to deceive, but many were the work of amateurs, intent on improving their own possessions. Wood-carving was considered a polite accomplishment for ladies."

"Really? Perhaps I'll revive it. That Conran desk in my husband's study - a couple of carvays would liven it up no end."

Peter Philip

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THE TIMES

FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

The Treasury cat among banking pigeons

By yesterday evening, the gilt-edged market was calming down, after the choppy 24 hours since the Inland Revenue had casually announced that it would henceforth be taxing building societies' capital gains on gilts at 40 per cent.

A few mysteries have been cleared up. The disingenuous pronouncement that the change was being made purely on "legal advice" was given political context by Mr Ian Stewart, the Economic Secretary to the Treasury. Yes, of course ministers were a party to the Inland Revenue's action. Why was this tax-raising measure not announced in the Budget? It arises out of the application of existing law, not a policy change to be embodied in the Finance Bill.

Even so, the timing was odd. It came through to brokers' offices just before five o'clock on Thursday. If the Revenue thought it would cool things down by holding back until after normal market hours, it reckoned without the lure of juicy commissions. Gilt-edged brokers simply stayed at their desks - and one estimates the building societies off-loaded £2,500m of stock. It was a double bonanza for the jobbers, facing a one-way market on Thursday evening and Friday morning; they simply widened their margins, marked prices up and down - and collected handsome profits.

Long-term, the feeling seems to be that the impact on the market will be modest. There will be an incentive for building societies to look down new investment avenues and perhaps to increase their holdings of bank certificates of deposit. There will also be an incentive for the 11 biggest building societies (with assets over £2,000m and therefore the right to do so) to issue more certificates of deposit themselves.

In the political market, however, the consequences of Thursday's announcement have still to be worked out. The

building societies have made much of their anger, threatening dire consequences for mortgage rates; they have called a meeting for March 16 - just three days after the Budget. But it is no coincidence that the announcement came only days after the societies had charted a future course that would take them deeper into the retail banking business. A tax change that brings them more in line with the banks can be presented as the logical consequence of their own development strategy.

Many other possible changes flow from that logic, which have implications for the Budget. If the Chancellor's aim is to equalize the tax treatment of financial institutions, will he abolish the composite rate of tax building societies pay? Will he try to save civil service manpower by getting the banks to pay interest net of tax? Given that "equalization" is expected to mean more tax all round on financial services, not less, who will feel the next blow? Banks? Insurance companies? It will be an uneasy fortnight for the City.

Meanwhile, the Bank of England has been carrying out its traditional pre-Budget smoothing out of money market pressure. There are two peaks to the revenue season: when corporation tax comes in towards the end of January and when Petroleum Revenue Tax is paid in early March. Last year, the Bank had to give temporary help to the banking system as early as January 21.

This year things have gone more smoothly, through February, but now the Bank reckons help is needed. It is offering temporary facilities to all recognised banks and licensed deposit-takers (above a certain minimum size) for amounts up to 11 per cent of each institution's eligible liabilities, compared with a limit of 1½ per cent early last year. If all the offers were taken up, the assistance would amount to £900m.

Good omen for Hanson Trust

After nine weeks of heated exchanges, Hanson Trust's £247m takeover bid for London Brick closes finally at 3 pm on Tuesday. The result is difficult to predict but a 7p leap in the share price yesterday to 168p after heavy tea-time buying by stockbrokers Rowe & Pitman, indicates that the bid will succeed. The brokers were unlikely to be buying on behalf of a 14th-hour "white knight" Charter Consolidated, was one of yesterday's speculation probably they were buying because Hanson's convertible offer is a cheap way into Hanson shares, if you accept that an industrial conglomerate, with 30 per cent of London Brick in the bag, is the winner.

The majority of other shareholders have still to decide and no one can be blamed for taking their time. London Brick has put up a ferocious fight. It has forecast pretax profits of £36m for this year - £10m higher than 1983 and more than £20m more than in 1982. Brick deliveries so far this year are 10 per cent ahead of the level on which the £36m forecast was based so the company may do even better.

The Takeover Panel will not allow the company to say much about 1985. Hanson's bankers complained yesterday about comments its chairman made about 1985. He was, apparently, misquoted, but it is clear that further progress will be

made. London Brick expect fletton deliveries to be higher and, provided there is no hitch in planning consent, the cost benefits of the new £25m brick works in Bedfordshire should begin to feed through in that year. The effect on profits of the group's new "super fletton" brick, due to come into production next year, should not be underestimated. It will sell at near the price of a high quality non-fletton facing brick and have the low production cost characteristics of a fletton.

London Brick's profit potential has long been recognized by investment analysts. It is a pity it has taken the management so long to tap it. If it had set in train the current programme of action two years earlier, it would not be facing this bid and there would be no danger of it losing control at 180p a share.

But the change is now apparent. Hanson is going to find it difficult to go away if it loses this time with its near 30 per cent shareholding in the company. Long term holders would, therefore, seem to have little to lose by rejecting the bid despite the quality of an investment in Hanson being offered through the convertible. In the short term, the share price is bound to fall if the bid fails. Short term holders should either gamble by accepting the convertible or selling in the market.

Britoil extends deadline for Scott Lithgow reprieve

By Jonathan Davis, Financial Correspondent

Hopes of saving Scott Lithgow from closure brightened considerably yesterday when Britoil made clear that it is increasingly confident that its crucial unfinished North Sea oil rig will now be completed at the threatened Clydebank yard.

The board of Britoil - which originally cancelled the rig before Christmas - met yesterday to discuss the Scott Lithgow situation and agreed to give the rival bidders for three more months to complete their negotiations before confirming the cancellation.

Meanwhile, Howard Doris, the Scottish oil rig construction company, dropped a strong hint that it intended to make a formal bid for the yard within the next two weeks to match the one already promised by Trafalgar House.

A statement from Britoil yesterday said that its negotiations with Trafalgar House had now reached a stage where both parties could enter detailed contractual negotiations about the completion of the rig, which is only one third finished and



Graham Day: in talks with Howard Doris

night that it welcomed the Britoil statement, which marked a step forward for Scott Lithgow. Trafalgar House continues to be sceptical about the chances of any other company producing a competitive bid, but appears to have dropped its original target of completing its

already running two years behind schedule.

"These will cover both technical and commercial factors, the preliminary discussions having established that there is a basis for detailed negotiations", the statement said.

Britoil emphasized, however, that its discussions with other interested parties, which include both Howard Doris and Bechtel, are continuing. Britoil has consistently sought to give other bidders besides Trafalgar House time to prepare rival bids for the yard.

Howard Doris's statement said it had completed initial discussions with both Britoil and British Shipbuilders, and would be approaching the trade unions next week. It intended to follow this with "submissions" to Britoil and to British Shipbuilders' chairman, Mr Graham Day, within the next two weeks. A spokesman for the company said that this would be a formal bid for the yard.

Trafalgar House said last

own deal by the end of this month.

"We are doing everything in our power to bring this to a speedy conclusion," a spokesman said. "Time is pressing, but clearly a lot depends on the other side in these negotiations."

British Shipbuilders said that it had had exploratory talks with Howard Doris yesterday, and expected to have further contacts next week. But it emphasized that Trafalgar House was still the only company it was negotiating with. "Everything depends on the bidder reaching agreement with Britoil," a spokesman said.

Directors at Britoil are believed to have satisfied themselves that at least one of the bidders will be able to complete the rig in time for the drilling season in 1986.

Two thousand boilmakers from Swan Hunter's four Tyneside shipyards yesterday voted to ban overtime 10 days after signing of a peace deal. Their action is in response to a disagreement over payments for abnormal working conditions.

Kuwait acts over market collapse

By Jeremy Warner

The Kuwaiti Government is to set up a \$1 billion (£690m) company to help pick up the pieces left by the collapse of 18 months ago of the country's unofficial stock exchange, the Suq al Manakh.

The collapse came after a fall in share prices resulted in investors being unable to honour post-dated cheques, worth an estimated \$94 billion. The cheques had been used to buy shares in expectation of their prices going up before payment was due.

The formation of the new company, announced yesterday by the Kuwaiti minister of finance and oil, Shaikh Ali Khalifa al Sabah, is the latest in a series of actions taken by the Government to resolve the financial crisis caused by the collapse in the market.

The new company will take over property and shares owned by key stock market dealers, who have been declared bankrupt by a government-appointed arbitration panel, set up after the collapse in the market. It will also have substantial cash resources to help support its investments.

The arbitration has estimated the worth of the 17 largest speculators, at between 20 and 34 per cent of their liabilities.

The Kuwaiti Government will own about 40 per cent of the new company, and the rest will be offered for subscription.

In the heyday of the Suq al Manakh, nearly all the companies listed were speculating in one another's shares regardless of whether they were genuine investment companies or those involved in trading manufacturing or construction.

Agents plan sell-off in 1986

By Our Financial Correspondent

The Crown Agents hope to make their first move towards privatization in 1986, Mr Peter Graham, the Senior Crown Agent, said yesterday. This is likely to involve the placing of a minority of shares with City institutions as a prelude to a full stock market flotation three years later.

Mr Graham, speaking the day after the Government's reprieve of the 151-year-old organisation, confirmed that he was also keen to see employees and staff take between 10 and 20 per cent of equity.

The Government would have to retain a shareholding of about 50 per cent for some time, however, in order not to risk losing the custom of overseas governments and other bodies, which have always valued the impartial public sector reputation of the Agents.

The Agents expect to be back in profit by 1986, when they will be much slimmer and more streamlined. After selling their London head office at Millbank, for a minimum of £10m and cutting staff numbers from 1,200 to fewer than 900, the

capital base at privatization is likely to be no more than £10m.

Mr Graham, who took over as part-time Senior Crown Agent last summer, acknowledged that the property investment problems of the early 1970s had not helped the Agents' struggle to survive after the loss of the lucrative Brunei investment management contract last summer.

"Most people think of the Agents in terms of the horrible and expensive mess of 1974, and this still lives with us."

Power stations may be run privately

By David Young, Energy Correspondent

A power station closed since 1981 and one due for closure later this year, with the loss of 200 jobs, may become the first two in Britain to be operated commercially by private industry, supplying power to the national grid.

Taylor Woodrow Energy and Balfour Beatty are to carry out a joint study into the possibility of operating the stations at Camarthen Bay, due to close in October, and at Plymouth "B", which closed in 1981.

On Monday, engineers will

move into the stations to make engineering and cost studies. Their reports are likely to be ready early in the summer when the companies will jointly decide whether to become the first to take advantage of changes in the Energy Act and become private power-station operators.

The Plymouth station was built in 1951 as a coal-fired operation and converted to oil-burning in 1959. Camarthen Bay was built as a coal-fired station in 1954.

Taylor and Balfour, which are also involved in the Severn Barrage tidal power project, plan to reconvert Plymouth to coal and fuel both stations with supplies bought from the National Coal Board. The use of imported coal has, at this stage, been ruled out.

Balfour has designed, built and operated power stations and Taylor has been involved in wind-powered electricity generation for the national grid in Orkney.

Dollar slide continues

The dollar continued to slide yesterday, losing nearly 3 pence to finish London trading at DM12.6295, a four-month low. Since Tuesday, when fears of a possible closure of the Spanish economy caused a short-lived move into dollars, the United States currency has dropped almost 7.5 pence or 2.7 per cent.

The pound lost some ground after a statement from Iran that the Straits would be kept open but it later recovered to finish nearly a cent up at \$1.4715, its highest closing level since late November.

Its trade-weighted index, reflecting losses against European currencies, fell 0.1 to 82.6, a rise of only 0.1 on the week.

Market report, page 22

STOCK EXCHANGES

FT Index: 815.8 up 8.9
FT 100: 82.39 down 0.57
FT All Share: 491.30 up 1.41
Bargains: 28,040
Datastream USM Leaders Index: 106.66 down 0.37
New York: Dow Jones Industrial Average: (latest) 1143.84 up 9.21
Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones Index: 9,962.87 up 23.31
Hong Kong: Hang Seng Index: 1048.78 down 18.53
Amsterdam: 165.9 down 2.0
Sydney: AC Index: 743.8 down 1.6
Frankfurt: Commerzbank Index: 1034.5 up 6.6
SE 100 Index: 1031.7 down 11.3 (day's high: 1036.9; low 1030.8)

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE

Sterling \$1.4715 up 90pts
Index \$2.6 down 0.1
DM 3.8725 down 0.01
FF 11.92 down 0.0325
Yen 343.25 up 1.75
Dollar Index 127.5
DM 2.6295 down 0.0250
NEW YORK LATEST
Sterling \$1.4725
Dollar DM 2.6252
INTERNATIONAL
ECU £40.580629
SDR £0.719359

GOLD

London fixed (per ounce):
Am \$396.10 pm \$395.75
close \$396.00 - \$395.75
(£269.00-£269.50)
New York (latest): \$397.00
Kruggerand (per coin): \$408.00-£409.50 (£277-278)
Sovereigns (new): \$593.0-£594.0 (£263.25-£264)
*Excludes VAT

NEWS IN BRIEF

Murdoch in SEC action

News International, the group headed by Mr Rupert Murdoch, is seeking access to the shareholders' list of Warner Communications, the Securities and Exchange Commission in Washington was told yesterday the group has informed Warner it is exploring alternatives aimed at influencing management or acquiring control.

● The Harris Queensway carpet group has again urged shareholders in Stylo, the Bradford shoe company, to accept its £35m offer.

● New York stocks moved up in early trading yesterday with the Dow Jones industrial average up 9.5 points to 144.13. But analysts said it was too early to predict a reversal of the seven-week decline.

● Powerline International, which distributes and services electronic power supplies, is to get a quote on the Unlisted Securities Market. Directors forecast profits doubling to more than £1m for 1984.

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:
Bank base rates 9
Finance houses base rate 9½
Discount market loans week fixed 9½ - 9
3 month interbank 9¼ - 9½
Euro-currency rates:
3 month dollar 10½ - 10¾
3 month DM 5½ - 5¾
3 month Fr 13 - 12½
US rates:
Bank prime rate 11.00
Fed funds 9.8
Treasury long bond 98½ - 99½
ECGD Fixed Rate Sterling Export Finance Scheme IV Average reference rate for interest period January 4, 1984 to February 7, 1984 inclusive: 9.493 per cent.

US oil groups face curbs

From Bailey Morris, Washington

Legislation creating a national oil company to keep prices down during periods of tight supply will be soon introduced by a group of Congressmen who want to limit the power of private oil companies.

The Congressmen have expressed concern over the Justice Department's decision to drop a six-year investigation of alleged restraints of trade by leading oil companies during the 1973-74 crisis.

"A national company would prevent the oil companies from being able to jerk the public around," said Mr Richard

Ottinger, a New York Congressman who is the main sponsor of the Bill.

Mr Ottinger, who chairs a House sub-committee on energy conservation and power, was concerned by last month's oil shortage in New York during the cold wave which triggered a sharp rise in prices.

A national company, charged with the task of buying refined oil products when prices are low, storing them at strategic places and selling them at below market prices would prevent erratic price fluctuations. Mr Ottinger said.

Plan for small initial stake

NFC has cash to buy Sealink

By Philip Robinson

National Freight Consortium, the transport and travel business which said recently it would have to review debt repayments, would need no additional finance to stage a buy-out of Sealink ferries from the Government.

NFC, headed by Sir Peter Thompson, would provide the management and take a small equity stake but with an option to buy out the interests of its partners within five years as part of a plan to gain a Stock Exchange quotation for a Joint NFC/Sealink company.

Mr James Watson, finance director of NFC, said yesterday: "We could cope with our involvement in Sealink within our current capital spending programme."

However, NFC will need to raise money to fund expansion elsewhere. When it announced a 71 per cent pre-tax profit jump to £16m last month, NFC also revealed it had major distribution contracts - for Whitbread in the South-east and Sainsbury's in the West



Sir Peter Thompson: Stock Exchange aim

Country - which would require increased working capital.

NFC is discussing with its bankers, ways of raising fresh capital. If it were a Stock Exchange listed company now, the bankers might recommend a rights issue from shareholders. But the group's 13,000 holders of almost 83 per cent of the company are employees and NFC has already promised it

would not ask them to put up fresh cash, or go for a Stock Exchange listing before 1987.

The shareholders gather today in the 2,500-seat Grand Hall at Wembley Conference Centre in London for NFC's second annual meeting. Since the buy-out, shareholders have seen the value of their shares quadruple to an effective £4 each. Today, approval is likely for the shares to be divided again into two, making their value a more manageable £1 each.

NFC's net debt over shareholders funds was put at 110 per cent last month.

If NFC were to be chosen as the Sealink buyer, the structure of the small equity stake and later option to buy, would keep Sealink's debts off the NFC balance sheet.

In 1982, these totalled £154m. Some improvement was made last year, but it is still expected that the Government - through Sealink's owners British Rail - would need to write off about £78m to make the company attractive.

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Units in the Arbuthnot World Penny Share Fund may be purchased simply by returning the application form below with your remittance, or telephone our dealers on 01-628 9876. The offer price in February 1984 was 10.8p.

General Information

Applications will be acknowledged and unit certificates will be issued within six weeks. Units can be purchased or sold back daily. Repayment is made within 14 days of our receipt of your renounced certificate. The Trust offers investors accumulation units only. The net income is automatically reinvested and the price of units is adjusted to reflect this. Income accumulation statements will be sent to investors on 31st August each year commencing 1984. Daily prices appear in leading newspapers. Remuneration is paid to intermediaries (rates available on request). Offer price includes 5½% service charge. The maximum permitted annual charge is 2% of the value of the Fund plus VAT but the managers will levy this at 1½%. Three months' notice of any increase will be given. Offer is not open to residents of the Republic of Ireland.

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Full Names

Address(es)

Signature(s)

(Joint applicants all must sign)

Date

T25A

ARBUTHNOT The Unit Trust People



Mortgages

Banks still offer a better deal

Lower mortgage rates from the building societies now do not look so likely. Thus the banks still offer a much more competitive package.

Most offer 0.25 per cent less than 11.25 per cent that the societies charge. The banks claim that on an APR basis the societies look even less appealing; they say the home owner is in effect paying an extra 0.5 per cent above the quoted building society rate.

One of the most attractive aspects of a home loan from the bank is that the banks welcome bigger mortgages and do not charge a premium rate for them as do the building societies. The banks nearly all have a £100,000 loan limit, but so long as the mortgage can show he can meet repayments and has been a customer of the bank for six months, he can be lent anything up to 80 per cent of the property's value. Bank loans may also take less time to arrange than the average building society loan.

One snag of going to your bank, though, is that there is an arrangement fee which the building societies do not charge.

Barclays says that about 20 per cent of its mortgages are for £60,000 and above, and will lend up to 2½ times the main income plus one times the lower

Hilaire Gomer

Fringe benefits

Luncheon vouchers, free parking in the office car park, a company flat, medical fees insurance - these and other perks are reviewed in the latest guide from the Institute of Chartered Accountants under the title *Fringe Benefits*.

The current United Kingdom taxation of fringe benefits is dealt with in detail - particularly the taxation of motor cars and fuel, beneficial loan arrangements and share acquisitions. Skipton together with recent amendments to the law on scholarships provision and payment of directors' PAYE.

The booklet (56 pages) is available from the Publications Department, The Institute of Chartered Accountants, PO Box 433, Moorgate Place, London EC2P 2BJ. Price £5.

Skipton auto-cash

Skipton Building Society is one of the latest - albeit smallest - building societies to offer credit cards to its members. Skipton is linking up with Barclaycard to give members 24 hours a day access to cash through the Barclays automated teller machines.

There will be no joining fee for those applying for a Barclaycard nor will they have to open a special Skipton account. They will, however, have to meet the normal credit-rating criteria.

Be a farmer

Yet another opportunity to get tax relief on buying a stake in a farm - this time from New Farm Estates. One-pound shares in New Farm Estates are on offer at £2.10 each and the investment should be eligible for tax relief under the Business Expansion Scheme, says New Farm.

"New Farm Estates invests purely in land for reclamation and improvement and the company's first acquisition of land has shown a satisfactory increase in value following reclamation and improvement work," says the company.

The purpose of the issue is to provide additional funds for the continued expansion of farming activities. Details from New Farm Estates, 32 Grosvenor Street, London W1X 9FF.

Society mergers

The number of building society mergers continues to escalate and is likely to increase still further after the enforced closure of New Cross. There were 273 societies at the end of 1981. The total dropped to 227 by the end of 1983.

Bonus at the Co-op

It's amazing what some people will do to save money. Likestun Co-op offers members a 10 per cent reduction on holidays booked through its travel department. In addition, members get a £5 voucher usable in the "non-food" division of the society, for every £50 spent on the holiday.

"We regularly book summer cruises to the Caribbean for a member who lives in Andorra and this one member travelled from Inverness, where he lived, to Likestun to pick up his free video - cassette recorder said Mr Kenneth Scott of the Likestun Co-op.

"He clearly thought that in spite of the distance he had to cover, it was worthwhile booking his holiday with us rather than with his local travel agent."

Insurance drive

Monday sees the start of Motor Insurance Week, sponsored by the British Insurance Brokers Association (Biba) to encourage motorists to discuss their insurance needs with an insurance broker.

Mr Michael Morris, director-general of Biba, said: "There are about 20 million licensed vehicles on the roads in Britain today, and each must by law be driven only by someone who has insured his liability against injuries to a third party, including his passengers. By far the best person to find the right policy at the right price for any particular driver is an insurance broker."

Long loans

A three-year income bond paying 8.25 per cent net of basic rate tax is available from the insurers British National Life with 9 per cent on offer for six, seven and eight-year investments. Details from British National Life Assurance Company, British National House, Harlands Road, Haywards Heath, West Sussex, RH16 1TD.



The new silver dollar from the Royal Canadian Mint

Silver dollar

The Royal Canadian Mint issues a silver dollar annually and this year's coin marks the 150th anniversary of Toronto. The coin, which costs £16.50 for a proof coin or £13.50 for a brilliant (extra shiny), shows the Toronto skyline with the distinctive CN tower - the Canadian version of the Post Office tower.

The coin will be minted until the end of November. In the Queen's silver jubilee year, 700,000 were minted but last year when the coin celebrated university students' sports only 340,000 were produced. Students are not too popular with numismatists.

The 23.33 gramme coins are half silver and half copper and are being marketed in Britain by direct mail advertising.

Guide to listing

It's much cheaper to be quoted on the Unlisted Securities Market than to go for a full Stock Exchange listing. Arthur Andersen, the accountant, has just updated its excellent *Guide to the Unlisted Securities Market* which provides background information and lists technical requirements for obtaining a USM quote.

The guide looks at the tax advantages and accounting and reporting requirements as well as the practical aspects of market entry. The book is available from Arthur Andersen's Publications Department, 1 Surrey Street, WC2R 2PS.

Golden future

The price of gold has bottomed out, according to Mr Michael Long of the stockbrokers Sheppard & Chase.

Although a strong dollar, low inflation and high interest rates at present dominate the market, Mr Long believes the gold price may be set to turn. Assuming there is a correlation between the price of gold and the strength of the dollar, the latter's decline is inevitable against the backdrop of a record US Federal deficit of \$200,000m (£138,000m) and a record trading deficit of at least \$100,000m. Mr Long says in this month's *Kruggerand Bulletin*, Mr Long believes that the consequence will be a dollar that will fall out of favour, setting the scene for a steady appreciation in the gold price this year.

Hospital on the BES

An investment in a private hospital at Little Aston, Staffordshire, is the latest deal seeking finance under the Business Expansion Scheme. Guinness Mahon is issuing the prospectus, which is offering 1.3 million £1 shares at £1.80 each. Tax relief is available on up to £40,000 invested in a BES scheme. The offer will close no later than March 30.

Policy sale

The auctioneers Foster and Cranfield are holding one of their periodic sales of life assurance policies, annuities and interests in trusts on Thursday. At these sales beneficiaries of trusts are prepared to sell their interests, policyholders put their life assurance up for sale to the highest bidder rather than surrender it, and the buyer can acquire an interest in someone else's life policy or family trust.

Full details from Foster and Cranfield, 6 Poultry, London EC2R 8ET.

Disability plea

The cost of raising a mentally-handicapped child can be as high as £130,000, reports the Disabling Income Group, compared with £70,000 for a non-disabled child.

The group is calling for a "national disability income" to compensate parents.

Lagging behind

Insurance brokers are behind other industries in the use of new technology, according to a survey by Taylor Nelson Financial.

It says that insurance brokers' usage and planning for computer-based quotes compares unfavourably with other industries such as travel agents. The survey says that "although there has been considerable publicity and discussion about computer-based quoting, and facilities have been available for years through bureaux or to company branches, only one in three broker establishments has such facilities".

The survey, which covers both registered brokers and non-registered insurance consultants, adds that computer quoting is used more by brokers in the North of England and Scotland than in other parts of the country. "But less surprisingly, it was used more for general insurance quotes than for life assurance."

Pensions warning

One third of the country's self-employed could face a harsh retirement because they have no pension, according to a survey commissioned by Commercial Union.

A total of 35 per cent of the country's self-employed have no pension to look forward to and more than 20 per cent of those with pension plans are not putting enough into them, the survey reveals.

Clearly a high proportion of the 35 per cent who are currently making no provision for retirement will be at the lower end of the age scale - almost certainly under the age of 40. But it has been calculated that unless you put away in a pension plan the maximum allowable for the whole of your working life, after the age of 44, a self-employed person cannot hope to retire on the two-thirds final salary that employed people may enjoy.

"From our survey, most self-employed people appear to expect 80 to 70 per cent of their pre-retirement earnings as a pension, but few are making the necessary financial commitment to provide this," commented Mr Peter Ward, of Commercial Union.

Taxing the poor

The poor in Britain are taxed more heavily than anywhere else in Europe, according to a Low Pay Unit report, which shows that taxes have reached record levels, and that most of this increased tax burden has fallen on those with below-average earnings. The report says: "While the wealthy have enjoyed substantial tax cuts, the number of families caught in the poverty trap has more than doubled."

Setting the Record Straight, available from the Low Pay Unit, 9 Poland Street, London W1V 3DT, price £1.20 including postage.

Hints for elderly

Given the choice, most people would prefer to stay put in their own homes as they get older, rather than go to an old people's institution.

Help for Older Home Owners, published by Age Concern, gives useful hints on repairs and maintenance, heating and insulation, adaptations to make life easier, the raising of the finance for essentials. It also contains a useful list of addresses and is available from the Marketing Department, Age Concern, Pilsbury Road, Mitcham, Surrey, CR4 3LT (price 55p including post).

Trusts for income

Two unit trusts designed to provide income and capital growth have been launched this week - Warburg's Mercury Income Fund and Save & Prosper's American Income and Growth Fund.

Warburg's fund aims to produce its income and growth mainly from British equities and is available from the Marketing Department, Age Concern, Pilsbury Road, Mitcham, Surrey, CR4 3LT (price 55p including post).

The Save & Prosper fund will be invested largely in technology, health care, specialist retailing, entertainment and cyclical stocks, and will be 50 per cent hedged against currency fluctuations. Initial gross yield on the Mercury fund will be 6 per cent, while Save & Prosper is going for 5.5 per cent on its trust.

Investment

Offshore funds win tax relief

Investors in offshore commodity and venture capital funds have been granted substantial relief from the draconian measures introduced as part of the clampdown on tax avoidance.

The tax changes introduced last November were designed to stem the massive export of capital into the offshore "roll-up" funds which turned highly-taxed income into capital gains. But because they applied to all offshore funds, they had the effect of making commodity funds and venture capital funds so unattractive to private investors that fund managers feared wholesale withdrawals.

Under the changes undistributed income "rolled up" within the fund was subject to income tax rates, rather than capital gains tax rates. But modifications announced this week by Mr John Moore, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, mean that only half the profits from commodity trading will have to be distributed and taxed as income. The remaining 50 per cent will be rolled up as before and taxed at the more advantageous capital gains tax rates.

Venture capital funds were caught by the requirement that not more than 10 per cent of their portfolio could be invested in any one company, if they wanted to qualify for exemption from the new regulations and obtain "distributor" status.

Distributor status is an Inland Revenue clean bill of health which certifies that they are distributing all their income and not rolling it up, and gives the fund exemption from the new rules. From now, it will be possible to take a stake in any non-financial company which at the time of the investment being made, is valued at no more than 20 per cent of the portfolio.

Offshore feeder funds which channel money into offshore funds will be permitted to qualify for "distributor" status and so too will funds with subsidiary management companies.

"This is the first time that commodities have been granted favourable tax treatment," commented Mr Roger Butler, chairman of the British Federation of Commodity Associations.

LOOKING FOR INDEPENDENT FINANCIAL ADVICE?

Come to the MONEY CLINIC on March 24 between 9.30am and 12.30pm at the Belridge Hotel, Orchard Street, London, W1. Meet 12 independent experts including leading stockbrokers, accountants and representatives of Lloyds Bank who will give you individual help. Cost £30 payable to Posters Ltd., 1 Telegraph Street, London EC2R 7AP. Telephone: 01-588 8802.

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FAMILY MONEY

Building societies

Tax ruling dashes loan rate hopes

By Lorna Bourke

The tax bombshell dropped out of the blue on building societies is bad news for both building society investors and borrowers. At worst it could mean a 1 per cent cut in the investment rate from 7.25 per cent to 6.25 per cent with little or no change for borrowers, who currently pay 11.25 per cent for home loans.

"The effect on building societies is going to be pretty substantial," commented Mr Brian Phillips, Nationwide Building Society's finance manager. "It is incredible that this decision has been taken without any consultation with the societies."

The bombshell arrived in the form of a letter from the Inland Revenue on Thursday announcing tax changes in the way building society's profits on Government stocks are treated. As a result, building societies estimate that their tax bill will more than double over the coming 12 months. That money can only come out of the pockets of building society savers and borrowers, and the likelihood of a substantial cut in home loan rates after the Budget is now very dim indeed.

What the Inland Revenue has said is that building societies will no longer pay capital gains tax on gilt profits. These will in future be taxed as trading profits at the special building society rate of 40 per cent.

Since most building societies managed to avoid CGT on gilt profits by hanging on to their Government stocks for the requisite year and a day (after which there is no liability to CGT), the effect of the Inland

Revenue moves will be dramatic.

"It could mean that we need to widen our margins by as much as 1 per cent," commented one building society chief though the general feeling is that it will be somewhere between 0.5 per cent and 0.75 per cent.

Building society margins have been under pressure for some time with the introduction of 7-day and 28-day premium shares pushing up the average cost of societies' money. At this month's meeting of the Building Societies Association Council, there was considerable pressure to change rates there and then to widen operating margins.

In the event, the decision was postponed until after the Budget on March 13 to ensure that the Chancellor's pronouncements held no nasties for the societies. Even before this latest bombshell, they were looking for a 0.25 per cent improvement in their margins, and the extra tax charge will push this figure up to at least 0.5 per cent - possibly 0.75 per cent.

This could mean that the 1 per cent cut in home loan rates that some of the more aggressive building societies were looking for, will now be no more than 0.5 per cent.

"The interest rate hawks were looking for 1 per cent off the mortgage rate and 0.75 per cent off the investment rate," commented Mr Jim Burrell of Halifax Building Society. This would produce an investment rate of 6.5 per cent with homebuyers paying 10.25 per cent. "If we feel we want to cut

the investment rate by 0.75 per cent, the maximum we could hope to reduce the mortgage rate now would be 0.5 per cent."

The most likely rate structure after the Budget will be a 10.75 per cent mortgage rate with a 6.25 per cent investment rate which would give the societies the 0.5 per cent improvements in their margins that they now need. The big dilemma is whether an investment rate of 6.25 per cent with well over half of investors earning 7.25 per cent on "extra interest" accounts will produce sufficient cash to meet mortgage demand.

The grossed-up equivalent of an ordinary share rate of 6.25 per cent is only 8.9 per cent. The effect of such a rate structure would be to precipitate an outflow of money into National Savings Bank investment accounts which currently pay 11 per cent, or a wholesale switch from building society accounts into premium accounts paying 7.25 per cent, which again would destroy the societies' operating margins.

More significantly, there are those who are interpreting the Inland Revenue's moves as a prelude to a hefty tax on bank profits in the Budget, and a possible abolition of the composite rate of tax paid by building societies. It is thought that the main thrust of the Chancellor's Budget changes will be towards equalizing the tax treatment of financial institutions to do away with the special advantages that some enjoy.

Government stocks

Shake-up for gilt market

By Vivien Goldsmith

The Inland Revenue's unexpected tax bill for the building societies could have a significant effect on the gilt market, gilt unit trusts and gilt investors. Building societies hold approximately 25 per cent of all short dated government stocks and the changed tax status of these investments will precipitate a fundamental review of the societies' gilt portfolios.

What might such a reapprai-

sal mean for gilt investors? The Inland Revenue's move to tax the societies' gilt dealing profits at the special 40 per cent rate is seen as yet another nail in the tax avoidance coffin.

No matter what happens in the gilt market the capital growth gilt unit trusts have seen their heyday. The Inland Revenue has warned managers that if they deal too actively they will be classified as dealers, and

that a dealing profits will be charged corporation tax rather than being completely tax free - a similar situation to that now imposed on the building societies.

As the climate of competition boils up on the Stock exchange and large institutions find they can negotiate lower dealing costs, then brokers' running costs may be off-loaded onto the small private investor.



Griff Rhys-Jones in Charley's Aunt and Ben Kingsley in Edmund Kean - both Lyric productions which went to the West End

Theatre

Investors offered a West End gamble

The Lyric Theatre, Hammersmith, one of London's best-known community playhouses, is raising £100,000 to enable it to stage its most successful production in the West End. Theatre-lovers are invited to invest in the thrills and spills of West End theatre production through the Business Expansion Scheme - and get tax relief while doing it.

The Lyric is a charity subsidised by the borough of Hammersmith and the Greater London Council and is not permitted to take on the considerable financial risks of transferring a show to the West End.

In the past it has had to rely on outside commercial management to do this in return for a modest fee and a small share of the royalties or profits. So it has formed Lyric Hammersmith Productions, a purely commercial company to reap more of the rewards. And, of course, more of the risks.

The Lyric's administrator, Mr Robert Cogo-Fawcett, said: "The Lyric is essentially a community theatre but we have a very good record of transfers

to the West End. Forming a new company under the Business Expansion Scheme seemed the best way to exploit this success for the benefit of the Lyric itself, and investors.

"If we raise enough money to handle West End productions ourselves, we won't have to rely on a producer taking a liking to a show. We will be able to attract a better creative team if they know the play has a good chance of going to the West End under our own steam. Because we ourselves will be producing or co-producing we can plan a transfer much more economically."

"The new company will get all the profits if the show is a success. This will benefit the Lyric because it has a quarter shareholding." The company is already halfway to its £100,000 target.

But backing West End productions can be hazardous as Mr Cogo-Fawcett is the first to admit, though the new BES scheme is probably less risky for investors than the traditional "Angel" system.

"We tried to get away from the angel concept," he says.

"Investment in this company is not linked to any one particular production - we expect to transfer about three plays to the West End each year."

Angels put all their eggs in one basket and the profits are split 60-40 between them and the producer. The new company will get 100 per cent of the net profits - after the Lyric has received its usual fee and royalties.

Because it is done through the Business Expansion Scheme, investors can get full tax relief on the money they put in - quite different from the angel system where there are no tax concessions. Shares are £1 each and the minimum holding is £500.

The new play opening at the Lyric next week, *The Man Who Fell in Love With His Wife* starring Tom Bell, is expected to be one of the first productions going to the West End under the new scheme. The Lyric can point to a string of past successes.

Eleven Lyric productions have gone to the West End in the last four years - about a third have made a profit, the

rest have broken even. But Mr Cogo-Fawcett says the Lyric does not plan its programmes with the West End uppermost in mind. "We don't intend to depart from our community function here. It's just that so many of our productions seem to have a life of their own, attracting much more general interest."

Recent transfers have included plays as diverse as *Charley's Aunt* and *Miss Julie*. "We were lucky with our production of *Kean* which starred Ben Kingsley, and it's got a lot of attention because of *Gandhi* and the Oscar."

Critical success and profits, however, are not the same thing. What about the well-known risks involved in theatre production? The new company does not intend to sink more than half its capital in any single production. In fact it will probably share the burdens of financing most transfers with another commercial producer, which again reduces the risk.

For instance, the cost of transferring a play could be £60,000, of which the new company would put up half.

Running costs of £1,600 a week would again be split with the co-producer.

If the play managed 60 per cent capacity audience for 26 weeks, there could be a very healthy profit of nearly £100,000, half of which would go to the new company, which would be a good return on its original £30,000 outlay.

If the play flopped however, it would lose that £30,000 plus the running costs for however long it was on. "In reality, we could never lose a very large amount," says Mr Cogo-Fawcett. "If you are losing money, you just close down."

Investment in Lyric Hammersmith Productions is subject to the usual rules of the Business Expansion Scheme. You can obtain full tax relief on up to £40,000 a year invested. The shares must be held for five years. Details are available from the Company Secretary, Lyric Hammersmith Productions, Lyric Theatre, King Street, Hammersmith, London, W6 0QL.

Margaret Drummond

New from Save & Prosper

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The Fund will have an estimated gross starting yield 50% higher than typical US funds (5 times higher than most) and greater than the F.T.A. All-Share Index.

The Fund will invest across a broad range of higher-yielding securities, but mainly in convertible bonds of companies in selected growth sectors of the economy. As explained below, this should mean that the Fund involves a lower element of risk than a fund invested solely in equities, while still offering significant growth potential.

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In March 1964 we launched the first authorised British unit trust to invest solely in the USA. Subsequently 60 similar funds were launched but Save & Prosper US Growth Fund remains the largest of its kind.

We believe that American Income & Growth Fund will prove to be equally important in opening up new opportunities, particularly for investment in the US

convertible market. During 1983 the number of new issues was more than 50% up on 1982 and we expect further increases in 1984, including a good number of the newer growth companies. The importance of convertibles is likely to increase sharply for four main reasons:

1. They offer a high level of income with long-term capital growth prospects.
2. Their price can increase both when interest rates fall and when the corresponding ordinary share price rises.
3. They provide more secure income than equities should the market fall.
4. They are less volatile than ordinary shares.

HOW THE FUND WILL INVEST

The Managers will invest in five main types of securities:

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US convertible preference shares—Preference shares which can be converted to ordinary shares at a fixed price during a specified period.

High-yielding US shares—Selected on their merits, not merely for their yield.

Fixed-interest bonds—Chosen on interest rate considerations.

Traded options—To be used by the Managers to reduce risk, not as speculative investments. The Managers will employ computer-based strategies which they have developed and which have already proved profitable for investors in Save & Prosper US Growth Fund.

It is anticipated that equity-linked investments will initially be made in the following industry sectors:

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Specialist Retailing Cyclical
Leisure Industries

To reduce the effect of any exchange rate fluctuations the Fund will initially be hedged 50% against the US dollar through the use of back-to-back loans. This proportion will be kept under constant review.

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After the marked gains on US stock markets up to June 1983, prices of many stocks have fallen significantly. At these levels, the US market provides significantly better value than many other world markets. Although the strength of the dollar and high interest rates may affect the market in the short term, looking further ahead, we believe that it will regain its momentum and that early 1984 will be seen to have been a good time to invest.

ABOUT SAVE & PROSPER

Save & Prosper Group was founded in 1934 and in addition to being Britain's largest unit trust group is also a major force in life assurance, pensions and annuities. On 1st January 1984 the Group managed £1,850 million.

APPLY NOW!

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GENERAL INFORMATION

OBJECTIVE To provide a portfolio of higher-yielding securities invested in the growth areas of the United States economy.

DEALING IN UNITS Units may normally be bought or sold on any working day. Certificates will normally be forwarded within 14 days. When units are sold back to the Managers, payment is normally made within 7 days of our receiving renounced certificates. Prices and the yield are quoted in leading newspapers.

NET INCOME DISTRIBUTIONS 15th June and 15th December each year, beginning on 15th December 1984. **CHARGES** Initial charge 5¼% plus a rounding of the lower of 1% or 1.25p per unit, which is included in the offer price of units. Remuneration (at rates available on request) will be paid to authorised professional advisers. Annual charge: 1% of the value of the Fund plus VAT (with a permitted maximum of 1¼% plus VAT). This is deducted from the Fund's assets to meet Managers' expenses including Trustees' fees.

INVESTMENT POWERS Under the Trust Deed the Managers may purchase and write traded options, subject to the limitations laid down by the Department of Trade & Industry.

SAFEGUARDS The Fund is authorised by the Secretary of State for Trade & Industry and is a "wider-range" investment under the Trustee Investments Act 1961. Trustee: Bank of Scotland. **MANAGERS** Save & Prosper Securities Limited, 4 Great St. Helens, London EC3P 3EP. Telephone: 0708-66966. A member of the Unit Trust Association.

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Building societies

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There are several other building society accounts now offering 8.75 per cent interest. The Northern Rock Premium Moneyspinner account has no set notice period but each withdrawal is subject to a penalty of 28 days' notice. The minimum investment in this account is £1,000.

The Abbey National Higher Interest Account, the Paddington Building Society and Property Development Society all require a minimum deposit of £500 for their accounts paying 8.75 per cent.

Vivien Goldsmith

Investment

All taped but is the advice good?

extremely well done. The drawback however is the price the videos are £17.95 each.

Mr Duggart says: "We believe there is a do it yourself market and that people will be prepared to pay for proper impartial advice. We took a deliberate decision not to mention our products in the video.

Most bizarre of the new wave services must be Legal & General's Pensions Newline (07373-60615). Callers are greeted with music no less; but it has been amazingly successful says Mr Ron Spill of Legal & General. "Basically the service is designed to help professionals keep tabs on what is going on. We aim to give the views straight - but if Legal & General has an opinion we will give that too."

Margaret Drummond

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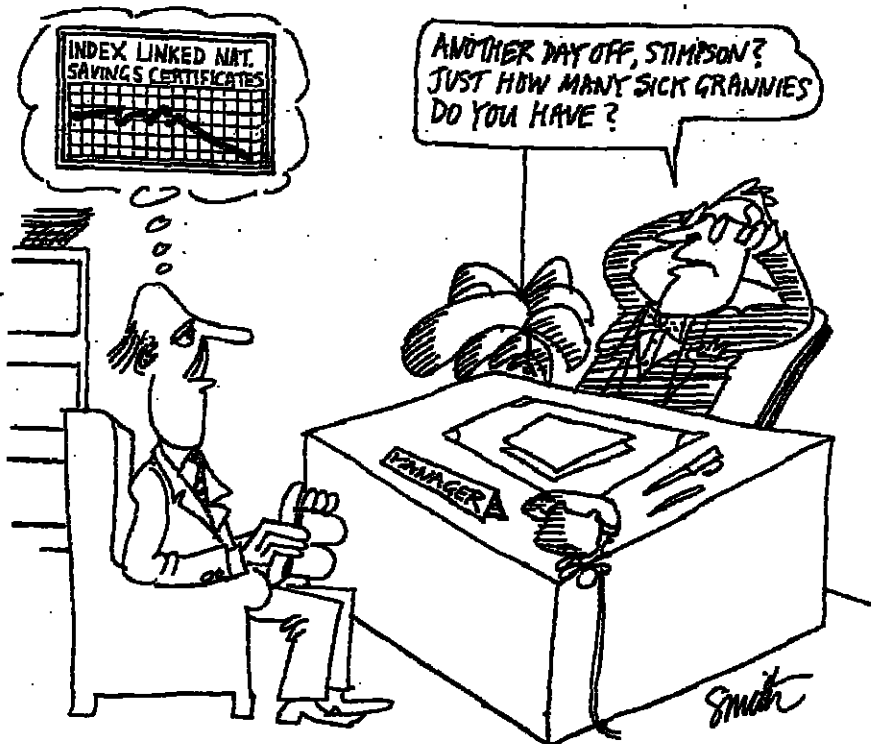
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FAMILY MONEY



Savings

How granny is losing her obvious charms

Last month alone about £15m worth of granny bonds (index-linked National Savings Certificates) were cashed in as investors saw inflation falling and the value of their investment going down. Brian Peters reports.

Holders of index-linked National Savings Certificates, better known as granny bonds, will find the repayment values of their holdings are slightly lower next month than this month. This is because the Retail Price Index has eased from 342.8 to 342.6, in the latest figures.

There is no cause for panic. For a £100 certificate, the difference in value will be less than the price of a Mars Bar. But it is timely to look again at granny bonds and their place on the investment scene.

During the period of double-figure inflation in the late 1970s and early 1980s, granny bonds were a best buy. Now the arguments for holding them are much less clear cut.

Granny bonds do not pay interest as such. The main key to their value is the movement of the Retail Price Index. If the index goes up by 15 per cent in a year, the money value of granny bonds will also rise by 15 per cent, and appears to be holding steady. With building societies offering 8.25 per cent on seven-day accounts, granny bonds are beginning to look unattractive.

In a sense, the Government has become the victim of its own success. The appeal of granny bonds has been weakened, because it has been able to bring inflation down and is constantly proclaiming its resolve to reduce it further.

The latest figures from National Savings show that while most forms of National Savings are doing well, more than £50m went out of granny bonds last month alone.

Without the 2.4 per cent supplements that have been added to the value of granny bonds, the outflow would doubtless have been greater. High-rate taxpayers, granny bonds are still a reasonable proposition. The return is exempt from all rates of income tax and capital gains

tax. For a 50 per cent taxpayer, the prospective return of about 7.5 per cent, inflation of 5.1 per cent, plus the 2.4 per cent supplement, grosses up to 15 per cent.

For anyone paying tax at the top rate of 75 per cent, including investment income surcharge, the grossed-up yield would be 30 per cent. The only competitor for these savers is 26th Issue National Savings Certificates which pay 8.25 per cent tax free over five years.

Non-taxpayers can do better by switching into another kind of National Savings. The Income Bond, Deposit Bond and Investment Account are all paying 11 per cent or more, without deduction of tax at source. This is in contrast to the building societies, which pay tax which the investor cannot reclaim.

Before granny bonds become attractive to non-taxpayers, either inflation would have to rise sharply again, or interest rates on other forms of savings would have to drop well below present levels.

Basic-rate taxpayers face a more difficult choice. Their return, grossed up, is about 10.7

per cent - hardly a strong inducement by today's standards. And the building societies are offering a higher return, not to mention savings certificates.

Investors who do begin to think in terms of encashing their granny bonds should keep secondary factors in mind. A bonus of 4 per cent of purchase price is added after five years, so anyone whose granny bonds are coming up to their fifth anniversary should wait for that date to arrive. The 2.4 per cent supplement for 1983-84 is only payable if the certificates are held until November 1.

As the autumn approaches, the Government will have to decide its policy on further supplements. This decision will be influenced by the trend of inflation and on the returns obtainable on other forms of savings.

Assuming that the Government wants to keep money in granny bonds and thus avoid some possibly embarrassing refunding, it will have to pitch any future supplements at a level that will give granny bond holders a market rate of return.

However, with all the estimates for inflation settling in the 5 to 6 per cent range, other investments will show a better return for non-taxpayers and basic rate taxpayers - in the shorter term at least.

AFTER-TAX RETURNS FROM FIXED-INTEREST INVESTMENTS

| | Non-taxpayer % | 30% % | 40% % | 50% % | 60% % | 75% % |
|--|----------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Bank 7 Day Deposit | 5.5 | 3.8 | 3.3 | 2.75 | 2.2 | 1.37 |
| Building Society Ordinary Account | 7.25 | 7.25 | 6.2 | 5.17 | 4.1 | 2.58 |
| Building Society Extra Interest Account | 8.25 | 8.25 | 7.0 | 5.9 | 4.7 | 2.9 |
| NSB Investment Account | 11.0 | 7.7 | 6.6 | 5.5 | 4.4 | 2.75 |
| Money Fund* | 8.75 | 6.1 | 5.25 | 4.37 | 3.5 | 2.9 |
| 26th Issue National Savings Certificates | 8.25 | 8.25 | 8.25 | 8.25 | 8.25 | 8.25 |
| Granny Bonds** | 7.4 | 7.4 | 7.4 | 7.4 | 7.4 | 7.4 |

* Average rate
** Estimated return January '84 to January '85, including 2.4% bonus

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Compensation

Court victory on investment advice will open floodgates

A significant victory for small investors was gained in the courts last week when Mr David Craven of Grimsby won his case for compensation for bad investment advice against Lawson Insurance Consultants of Grimsby.

On the recommendation of Lawson Insurance Consultants, Mr Craven invested £1,500 in Signal Life Gilt Bonds, Gibraltar-based Signal Life failed in August 1982 owing an estimated £6m to investors. Because it was an offshore insurance company investors were not entitled to any compensation under the Policyholders Protection Act. The more fortunate majority who had invested in Signal Life Gold Bonds were very promptly compensated by trustees to the fund, Hong Kong Shanghai Bank, which paid over more than £4.5m to reimburse these gold bondholders.

But investors like Mr Craven who had invested in the gilt bond got nothing because this fund had no trustee. Many of the intermediaries who sold the bonds were both Registered Brokers and members of the British Insurance Brokers Association, but in most cases investors have not been compensated by their broker.

Mr John Potter, who has been the prime mover in organizing the investors who lost out, said: "This is an important victory for members of the Signal Life Investors Action Group."

"The outcome of the case was decided on a number of relevant issues, many of which seem common to all cases. It was upheld that an intermediary with expertise in the field of offshore bonds would have been

unlikely to have recommended the Signal Life Gilt Bond because the basic arithmetic did not make sense in relation to the commissions paid to the intermediaries and the accepted definition of gilt."

"Because of the risks involved, brokers and intermediaries should have taken steps to clarify the trustee issue, by contacting the Hong Kong Shanghai Bank which signal claimed was the trustee. Some intermediaries appear to have done this and did not market the bonds."

However, it looks as though it will be some time before Mr Craven gets his £1,500 (plus interest and costs) reimbursed. "Mr Craven's success will simply open the floodgates", said a worried Mr Lawson, who has a further £50,000 worth of similar claims outstanding. Although Lawson Insurance Consultants were not registered brokers, they did have professional indemnity insurance arranged through the Lloyd's brokers Nelson Hurst and Marsh.

But making a claim on the PI policy will not be straightforward. "We have been fighting our professional indemnity insurers for more than 18 months", said Mr David Lawson, of Lawson Insurance Consultants.

Mr Ron Whitehead of Nelson Hurst and Marsh, who handles Mr Lawson's PI insurance, was very reluctant to discuss the matter but simply said that a common exclusion in all PI policies is "insolvency of the insurer" - which clearly could apply to Signal Life - though he confirmed that professional negligence (which is the grounds on which Mr Lawson is making

his claim) would normally be covered.

Several hundred other brokers and intermediaries will be anxiously watching what happens next. If Mr Lawson's PI insurance does not pay out he may be forced to go into liquidation - a prospect which many other brokers also face.

In the case of registered insurance brokers, the Insurance Brokers Registration Council grants scheme would come into operation at this point and might reimburse investors. But that is a long way down the line for most small savers and is no help to Mr Craven who bought his bond through an intermediary who was not a registered broker.

This court victory for Signal Life Investors Action Group is only the first - they intend now to bring many more similar actions.

But it highlights some very important points for small investors. First, the apparent inadequacy of intermediaries' professional indemnity insurance as a means of compensating investors.

This is totally unsatisfactory.

But more important, it makes Professor Laurence Gower's recommendation that all investment advisers should have insurance cover look decidedly inadequate. Clearly what is needed is a bonding scheme similar to that run by the Association of British Travel Agents which requires agents to put up a cash bond before they are allowed to go into business. Only such a bonding scheme, with its attendant compensation fund, offers any real protection to investors.

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Times Books Ltd, 18 Golden Square, London, W1.

New owner will turn Butlin's camp into a US-style theme park

By Jonathan Clare

The Butlin's holiday camp at Clacton, Essex, has been sold to the Rank Organisation to a private company which will develop it into theme park based on similar schemes in the US.

The 45-acre site, one of Britain's best known holiday centres, has been bought by Amusement Enterprises for "some millions". Amusement Enterprises once held concessions at Alton Towers, the amusement park on the Staffordshire borders, and was half a dozen potential bidders for the Clacton site.

Rank put the camp at Clacton and Fife, North Yorks, on the market last October. A buyer for Fife has still to be found.

Amusement Enterprises is run by Mr Brian Collins, but Mr David Pearce, who used to manage the Clacton camp, will become chief executive.

The deal has been financed by Amusement Enterprises' own resources with backing from the four high street banks. An analyst said yesterday: "It probably did not cost them a vast amount of money. Rank was probably only too delighted to find a buyer."

"It has a lot of run-down

chalet accommodation and was probably not making a profit". Amusement Enterprises intends to develop the site, which will be called Atlas Park, over five years though it will open this Easter for a preview with an official opening in May.

Clacton was mothballed as a going concern in October.

Brighton pier changes hands

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

Brighton's Palace Pier, now nearly 90 years old, has been bought by the Noble Organisation of South Shields, Tyne and Wear, a private company which operates amusement arcades, bingo halls and cinemas, mostly in the North of England.

Lord Delfont made a bid for the pier, owned by Brighton Marine Palace and Pier Company, through his First Leisure Corporation early this year.

Then talks started with Noble, which yesterday would say only that a "substantial" price was being paid.

Considerable restoration will be needed on the pier which, unlike the derelict West Pier at Brighton, is still operating as a leisure attraction, although its 1,700-seat theatre has been closed since 1975.

Lord Delfont had anticipated spending several million

pounds on restoration. Noble said it had no detailed plans except that the pier would be modernized without affecting its attractive exterior.

Noble has been expanding in the South of England over the past five years, with a large leisure development at Margate and a chain of amusement centres in London, and now employs 1,200.

Racial ship wins first contract

By David Young
Energy Correspondent

Racial Electronic Group's latest seismic survey ship, Lady Harrison, has won her first contract, just a month after being delivered.

A Norwegian oil company will use the ship to complete about 3,500 kilometres of high-resolution, geophysical survey of the Norwegian sector of the northern North Sea oilfields.

The 55-metre long vessel was delivered to Racial in January from her Bergen builders and her first trial voyage from Norway to Aberdeen took place in a Force Ten gale. Her scientific equipment had already been tested in the deep waters of the Bergen Fjord.

Mr Harry Vaghest of Racial Survey said: "This major contract fully justifies Racial's decision to invest in a highly specialised vessel."

RECENT ISSUES

| Issue | Price | Value |
|---|-------|-------|
| Asses Energy 50 Ord (1584) | 100 | 100 |
| British 21 Ord (1584) | 100 | 100 |
| CML Microsystems (1584) | 100 | 100 |
| Cable & Wireless 50 Ord (2757) Fully Paid | 100 | 100 |
| Quaternary Inc. Corp 50 Ord (1584) | 100 | 100 |
| Gibbs Mfg 25 Ord (2004) | 100 | 100 |
| General Star 10 Ord (914) | 100 | 100 |
| Heaven 10 Ord (85) | 100 | 100 |
| Kem J. 50 Ord (1584) | 100 | 100 |
| Moore First Holdings 50 Ord (1584) | 100 | 100 |
| Marpan Communications 10 Ord (1584) | 100 | 100 |
| Radio City 25 Ord (1584) | 100 | 100 |
| Sargens Photographic 10 Ord (236) | 100 | 100 |
| Synetel 10 Ord (1004) | 100 | 100 |
| Time Tech 100 Ord (1584) | 100 | 100 |
| Unbonded 25 Ord (1584) | 100 | 100 |
| Value Policy 10 Ord (1104) | 100 | 100 |
| Westpac 10 Ord (1104) | 100 | 100 |
| WYLLYN 10 Ord (1584) | 100 | 100 |

BRITISH FUNDS

| Shorts | Price | Value |
|----------|-------|-------|
| 1004/101 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/102 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/103 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/104 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/105 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/106 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/107 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/108 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/109 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/110 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/111 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/112 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/113 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/114 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/115 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/116 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/117 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/118 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/119 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/120 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/121 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/122 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/123 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/124 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/125 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/126 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/127 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/128 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/129 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/130 | 100 | 100 |

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

| Commonwealth and Foreign | Price | Value |
|--------------------------|-------|-------|
| 1004/131 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/132 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/133 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/134 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/135 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/136 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/137 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/138 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/139 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/140 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/141 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/142 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/143 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/144 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/145 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/146 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/147 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/148 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/149 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/150 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/151 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/152 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/153 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/154 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/155 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/156 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/157 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/158 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/159 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/160 | 100 | 100 |

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

| Local Authorities | Price | Value |
|-------------------|-------|-------|
| 1004/161 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/162 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/163 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/164 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/165 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/166 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/167 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/168 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/169 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/170 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/171 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/172 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/173 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/174 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/175 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/176 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/177 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/178 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/179 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/180 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/181 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/182 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/183 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/184 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/185 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/186 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/187 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/188 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/189 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/190 | 100 | 100 |

DOLLAR STOCKS

| Dollar Stocks | Price | Value |
|---------------|-------|-------|
| 1004/191 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/192 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/193 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/194 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/195 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/196 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/197 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/198 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/199 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/200 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/201 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/202 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/203 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/204 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/205 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/206 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/207 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/208 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/209 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/210 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/211 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/212 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/213 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/214 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/215 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/216 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/217 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/218 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/219 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/220 | 100 | 100 |

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

| Banks and Discounts | Price | Value |
|---------------------|-------|-------|
| 1004/221 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/222 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/223 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/224 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/225 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/226 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/227 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/228 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/229 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/230 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/231 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/232 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/233 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/234 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/235 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/236 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/237 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/238 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/239 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/240 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/241 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/242 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/243 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/244 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/245 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/246 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/247 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/248 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/249 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/250 | 100 | 100 |

BREWERS AND DISTILLERS

| Brewers and Distillers | Price | Value |
|------------------------|-------|-------|
| 1004/251 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/252 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/253 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/254 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/255 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/256 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/257 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/258 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/259 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/260 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/261 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/262 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/263 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/264 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/265 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/266 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/267 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/268 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/269 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/270 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/271 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/272 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/273 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/274 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/275 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/276 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/277 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/278 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/279 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/280 | 100 | 100 |

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

| Commercial and Industrial | Price | Value |
|---------------------------|-------|-------|
| 1004/281 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/282 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/283 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/284 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/285 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/286 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/287 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/288 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/289 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/290 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/291 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/292 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/293 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/294 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/295 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/296 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/297 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/298 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/299 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/300 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/301 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/302 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/303 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/304 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/305 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/306 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/307 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/308 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/309 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/310 | 100 | 100 |

A-B

| A-B | Price | Value |
|----------|-------|-------|
| 1004/311 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/312 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/313 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/314 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/315 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/316 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/317 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/318 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/319 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/320 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/321 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/322 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/323 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/324 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/325 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/326 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/327 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/328 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/329 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/330 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/331 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/332 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/333 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/334 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/335 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/336 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/337 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/338 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/339 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/340 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/341 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/342 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/343 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/344 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/345 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/346 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/347 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/348 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/349 | 100 | 100 |
| 1004/350 | 100 | 100 |

The deal has been financed by Amusement Enterprises' own resources with backing from the four high street banks. An analyst said yesterday: "It probably did not cost them a vast amount

— TRADITIONALLY, GREAT PERFORMERS —

Winterbottom returns in search for balance

The team

Locks hold the key for Orrell in cup

One of the more unconsidered sides still in the competition are Nottingham who play Moseley at The Reddings, Moseley, though will not take them lightly. They know how consistent Nottingham have been this season and will be thankful both that they have a settled side themselves and that Nottingham are missing two of their leading forwards, Cook, the captain and flanker, and Nixon. Steven Holdstock will lead Nottingham from the wings.

The man who became the voice of cricket is 70 today

to become an oak in cricket com



mentary



Players' eligibility for cup may be reviewed

dark horses. They are at home to Newport, who, although they have one of the strongest packs in Wales, are let down by their backs.

England allow Romania two warm-up games

Jones, aged 39, managed New South Wales in 1981 and 1982 and received the backing of the strong NSW Union.

New coach for Australia

Dwyer succeeded Bob Templeton of Queensland, in 1981 and had to cope with the unprecedented situation of taking a team to New Zealand after eight senior players

Dear Ch'na

From China

The sprig who became an oak in cricket commentary

[illegible]

هكذا من الأصل

Atkinson seeks consolation in Netherlands

Fisher are spreading the net wide

Saatchi and Saatchi commercial 'A'

Aberdeen unlikely to fall into same trap

And Saatchi commercial 'grabs' people to boost

Barham to miss rest of season

attendances

Ocleppo's power gives Italy advantage

moving faster. He worked himself into the ground, and the intensity of his efforts led to many theatrical glares in the direction of his captain, Adriano Panatta, whereas the seemingly languid Dowdeswell wore an inscrutable half-smile that gave no hint of the emotional stress

Pakistan already casting long shadow over England visit

Sparklin



The TCCB's alarm is understandable but one cannot help but feel that they are backing the Pakistan board, and eventually the government, into a corner. No government would ever give an absolute

Sparkling Ritchie's quick start

INDOOR

Smith, playing in his first match of the tour, was less assured than his partner and was missed three times in reaching 40 not out by the interval.

AUSTRALIANS: First Innings

| | |
|---------------------------------|-----|
| s B Smith not out | 43 |
| W B Phillips c Pydeman b Joseph | 6 |
| G M Ritchie c Seaman b Harper | 1 |
| A R Border not out | 1 |
| Extras (b-b 1, w 1, n-b 1) | 1 |
| Total (2 wickets) | 128 |

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-8, 2-102.

England juniors figure in the spotlight

In the last European junior championships two years ago in Vienna England finished fourth and their aim now is emulate their seniors by winning a European medal. They are to play a match against the Welsh under-21 side at Worcester on March 6.

Top crews' first tests

FIRST DIVISION: Christ Church bsd Keele
Exeter bsd Worcester; St Edmund bsd
St Andrew bsd Queen's bsd Lincoln
University bsd Llandudno

SECOND DIVISION: New College bsd
Hertford; Magdalen bsd Oriel; Wye, Trinity
College bsd Exeter; Peter's bsd Exeter

THIRD DIVISION: Wolfson bsd Oriel; St. Clare
Church bsd Pembroke; St. Erle II, Lincoln
Univ. bsd Harton; St bsd University
Worcester bsd Merton.

FOURTH DIVISION: St Edmund Hall II bsd
Balliol II; St Catherine's I and Brasenose II
bds; St John's I bsd Wolfson II; Lady
Margaret Hall bsd Exeter II

FIFTH DIVISION: Hertford II bsd Queen's II
bds; Anne bsd Oriel I; St John's II bsd Keele
II bds; St Peter's I; Jesus II and
Lewins bsd Wadham II

SIXTH DIVISION: Lady Margaret Hall II bsd

England win over courts

From Richard Eaton, Ostend

This, however, did not deter England too much. Indeed, for the first time for several days there was a sense of optimism about the men's prospects, after a 5-0 win over the Netherlands. That was followed by two victories playing the home team viclums playing, and performed competently - Martin Dew, England's leading doubles player, returning to his partnership with Mike Tredgett and Steve Baddeley, the latter returning to the top singles position. The women beat Scotland 5-0.

Davenport's first final

After 75 minutes of fierce and sometimes argumentative play under the new World Championship Squash rules, Davenport won 11-9, 11-8, 5-11, 7-11, 11-8 to prevent Jahan, aged 33, from

ASSOCI: Nice-Alonso race (1500m): 1. S. Roche (GB), 2hr 58min; 2. R. Miller (GB), 2hr 59m; 3. J. Bessie (Fr), 3hr 25m.

FOOTBALL
BRAZILIAN LEAGUE: Neutro 0, Grêmio 0; Corinthians 0, Santos 5; Joinville 0, Anapolina 0; Rio Branco 1, Atlético Paranaense 3.

08: O Morris (Aus), 65, 74. 140: P McInnes (Pak), 71, 69; Narnie Watson (Japan), 70, 70. 141: C Clayton (Aus), 69, 71; P Alanson (Mex), 68, 72. 142: A Lyle (Ire), 70, 71; Other British and Irish: 143: J Rallister (Ire), 70, 71; 144: J Kerr (Ire), 72, 70. 144: P Way, 74, 75; E Darcy, 72, 71. 145: B Torrance, 75, 71. 147: J Carr, 74, 70. 152: A Lyle, 74, 70.

Experience decisive for Lewis

In yesterday's semi-final, Lewis, who wants to get back into the Davis Cup side soon, brought his greater experience to bear in defeating Stuart Bale, 7-6, 6-4.

SNOOKER: Steve Davis, the defending champion, held a 4-2 lead over Tony Knowles after the first

period of the best of 15-forms final in the Tolly Cobbold Classic at Ipswich yesterday. Breaks of 52 and 63 helped him into a 3-0 lead before Knowles opened his account, based on a 41 break in the fourth frame.

TENNIS: Martina Navratilova and Chris Lloyd scored straight-set victories but Joannea Durier, the third seed, was beaten in the quarter-finals of the US indoor championships in East Hanover, New Jersey, on Thursday (Reuter reports). Marcella Mesker a ranked first by the Netherlands qualified fifty-first in the world, best Miss Durier, 2-6, 6-3, 6-4, and will meet Miss Navratilova in the semi-finals.

WINTER OLYMPICS: Sarajevo has earned at least 530 million (about £20m) from foreign tourists who visited the town during the winter Olympics which ended last Sunday, the state-run Tanjug news agency reported yesterday. Tanjug said about 12,000 foreign tourists and the same number of Yugoslavs visited the city for the games, which cost over \$130m to stage.

© Rossland, British Columbia (Reuter) - Steve Dowdshire, a Canadian downhill title hero on Thursday but refused to accept the trophy because the race had been sponsored by a tobacco company.

Avoriaz 220 235 Good
 Few icy patches on lower slopes
Crans-Montana 180 250 Good
 Good pista skiing
Davos 180 180 Good
 Excellent skiing everywhere
Gatzen 70 180 Good
 Superb skiing everywhere
St Moritz 55 75 Good
 Worn patches on lower slopes
Verbier 60 160 Good
 Third facing slopes icy
Villars 105 120 Good
 Occasional icy patches
Wengen 40 140 Good
 Good snow on all slopes
Flaine 185 350 Good
 Good skiing everywhere

In the above reports, supplied by Reuter, L refers to lower slopes and U to upper slopes. The number of tourists has been received from tourist boards:

SPAIN

| | Depth (cm) | State of Piste | Weather | Temp |
|-----------------|------------|----------------|---------|------|
| Baqueires-Beret | 45 | 95 | - | -8 |
| Cerler | 30 | 95 | - | - |
| Formigosa | 70 | 140 | - | - |
| La Massana | 18 | 25 | - | -3 |
| La Tuga | 20 | 100 | - | - |
| Macera | 35 | 40 | - | -6 |
| San Isidro | 55 | 150 | - | - |
| Solihueva | 155 | - | - | - |

NORWAY

| | Depth (cm) | Slope (L/U) | State of Piste | Weather | Temp |
|----------|------------|-------------|----------------|---------|------|
| Finse | - | 200 | Good | -18 | - |
| Groto | - | 20 | Good | -15 | - |
| Gro | - | 20 | Good | -13 | - |
| Lomsjøen | - | 90 | Good | -15 | - |
| Hevelal | - | 110 | Good | -12 | - |

| Conditions | Off Rate | Runs to reset | Weather (5 pm) |
|------------|-------------|------------------|-------------------|
|------------|-------------|------------------|-------------------|

[illegible]

O'Grady set to take trial

From Our Irish Racing Correspondent, Dublin

The presence of Spartan Missile, the runner-up to Aldaniti in the Grand National two seasons ago, a faller in last year's race but an entry for this year's Aintree epic, will be another reason to go to Stratford today, Nicky Herderson, his trainer, told me yesterday that he envisaged this race, another at Stratford in 12 days time - the one that is run annually in memory of his late father and brother-in-law - followed by the Fowhnters at Cheltenham being the ideal preparation for another assault on the National.

CAP CHASE (Grade III; \$6,000; 3m 6f) (13)

| | | | | |
|----|-----|----------------------------|-------|--------------|
| 1 | 343 | Brimingham 10-12-10 | ..... | Mr F Codd |
| 2 | 086 | Jay Warner 5-10-9 | ..... | A O'Scan |
| 3 | 11 | Sweet Maudie 10-10-4 | ..... | T Camody |
| 4 | 082 | Rusty Sam 5-10-10 | ..... | Mr W H Jones |
| 5 | 002 | King 10-10-10 | ..... | M Steator |
| 6 | 914 | Colletty's Jet 10-10-1 | ..... | P Gill |
| 7 | 008 | Whispering Vaseline 6-9-10 | ..... | P Cavanagh |
| 8 | 284 | Ten Miles 7-9-5 | ..... | B Sheridan |
| 9 | 080 | Yer Man 5-9-7 | ..... | P Rusty |
| 10 | 381 | Cabernet 10-9-7 | ..... | P Ryan |
| 11 | 023 | Ally Memphis 9-9-7 | ..... | P Leach |
| 12 | 824 | Black's Savage 9-9-7 | ..... | D Fitzgerald |
| 13 | | Grayswallow 9-9-7 | ..... | K O'Brien |

5-2. Drumblang, 5 Beech King, 6 Doubtful Venture, 7ert Member.

Graham Bradley drives Lettoch (left) past Lean Ar Aghaidh on the run-in at Kempton (Photograph: Ian Stewart)

By Michael Seely

"Blinkers are an obvious possibility, but I want to have a good talk with Graham Bradley when he gets back to Harewood. He can either go to Kelso or wait until Hereford next Saturday".

Meanwhile at Kempton Park yesterday, Lettoch continued the return to form of the rest of the Dickinson team with a

that I have been very happy by," the jockey said. It must have been a decision for the stewards as horses veered toward other to race into the last of bundles. But although

Man for Morgan

Glasgow must not be owned by outside the trainer's family. The Disciplinarian, who told Morgan would not consider a further for him until March 1894, said he had heard that Glasgow

MONDAY'S ADVANCE GOING:
good.

Visitor f

Mark Precious re-
abroad to reinforce M
their crucial quarter-fin
the county champions
Surrey at Chert on tomo
Surrey and Middlesex

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Middlesex for
a match in
ship against
Barnet (2,001
have met

Televised: 1.45. 2.15. 2.45

[illegible]

ry 2m 100 yd hcle Feb 10 good. Clarin Bridge (10-11) won 11 from Manpon
leopardstown 2m hcle Feb 18 good. Lochboisdale (10-10) won 12 from

MINSTER MANDIPAC CHASE (1:31.2m)
 (4th)
 Yersun 3 2 by Avelot - Summer Sales
 Mrs J Musgrave 8-10 P A Chaston

12-1 1
 P Wainwright-11 2
 C Wainwright-11 3

TOTE: Wm £10.50. Places: £2.30, £4.30,
 £4.00. OF £37.70 CSF £218.81 TREASURY

[Televised: 1.30, 2.0, 2.

30 HAMBLETON HILL HUNTERS'
 1 hours: £1,060: 2m 41(19)
 2 120-1 CONNAUGHT RANGER (D) Mrs M F
 3 142-1 GILL O'WHISKEY (D) P Hewitt 12-12
 4 111-3 JOHN BURNAN (BF) Mrs R Newton 9
 7 440-7 CLIPSTON (D) Mrs A Ferguson 12-1
 8 3/13-0 GRANBOURNE TOWER 8 Wilkinson 8
 3 21u-2 SWIFT WOOD 2 Wales 10-11-10 ..
 9 84p-9 AVONCOURT F Baxter 12-11-7 ..

GOING: Soft

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|---|---------|------------------------------|----------|----------|
| 1 | 11a | SPARTAN MOSSIE N Henderson | 12-12-10 | Mrs J |
| 1 | 11a | SPARTAN RABBLER H Huzzey | 7-12-10 | J Ph |
| 1 | 10-12-1 | WRIGHT A E Foster | 10-12-1 | Wright |
| 1 | 8 00p | CRESTAINS COTTAGE C Martlett | 12-12-10 | C Mart |
| 1 | 10 30p | GALL CURRY R Waley-Coon | 10-12-10 | A J |
| 1 | 11 13a | NATT MURPHY Miss H Knight | 8-12-10 | O Sher |
| 1 | 11 13a | NORTHWICH BOY Mrs P Jomes | 7-12-10 | |
| 1 | 10 40a | NOTSTRADARUS J Summer | 12-12-10 | Mrs V M |
| 1 | 10 40p | TOM SOMESALL R Pleton-Varlow | 1a-12-10 | R Pleton |
| 1 | 10 40p | ANTHONY ARCH Mrs A Phoebe | 9-11-10 | A Phoe |

Middlesex won, the second match having been decided on penalty

The Welsh ability to counter-attack eventually brought a goal of real quality. Sue Crowley raced into the Scottish circle and put the ball neatly round the advancing goalkeeper for Glynis Jones to run on to the loose ball and put it into the unguarded net.

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Perhaps most disappointed of all was Mike McIntyre, who leads the Finns. Mike Holmes and Ogie

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1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 278: 1039-1044.

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1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 278: 1039-1044.

Saturday

Television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Dear

Sunday

BBC 1

6.20 Open University. Until 8.25.
6.35 Godfather (7). 9.00 Saturday
Supersport presented by Mike
Reid. Keith Chegwin and
Sarah Greene. Today's guests
include Kasey, David
Grant, Roger Daltry and
Martin Daniels. 12.12
Weather.

12.15 Grandstand introduced by
David Coleman. The line-up is:
12.20 Football focus; 12.45
News headlines; 12.50
Highlights from the third and
fourth day of the Ashes cricket
match between New Zealand and
England in Auckland; 1.20 and
2.10 Boxing from this week's
bill at the Albert Hall.

1.40 Racing review. Kieran
Prindle examines the Irish
racing scene prior to coverage
of three races from
Punchestown. - The Jack
Piper and Paul Doyle Hurdle
and the Dineen Cup
Steeplechase (2.30) and the
Ladbroke National Trial
Handicap Steeplechase (3.00);
2.40 and 3.10 Swimming
competition between Great
Britain and West Germany.
3.30 and 3.55 Highlights of one
of this afternoon's State
Express Rugby League
Challenge Cup matches; 3.50
Half hour 4.40 Final score.

5.05 News with Jan Leeming. 5.15
Sport and regional news.
5.20 The Red and Emu Show.
Music and laughter from Rhyd
Sun Centre.

5.55 Jim's Fix It. Jimmy Savile
makes friends come true for
another batch of lucky young
people.

6.30 Film: The Great Waldo Pepper
(1975) starring Robert Redford
in the title role, a 1920s flying
circus stunt pilot whose
ambition is to outdo the
legendary exploits of the
German flying ace, Ernst
Kessler. Produced and
directed by George Roy Hill.

8.15 The Lee Dawson Show. The
final programme of the series
features Bertie Reading and
the Roly Polys.

8.45 News with Jan Leeming; and
sports results.

9.00 The Odd Job Man. The third
and final episode of the thriller
about George Griffin, an
elimination expert working for
British Intelligence and the
CIA. Tonight he manages to
find a cottage hide-out for the
East German, Tauber.

9.50 Woman. The guests tonight
include David Addy, Victoria
Principal and John Mortimer.
10.40 Match of the Day introduced
by Jimmy Hill. Highlights from
two of this afternoon's first
division matches.

11.30 The Late Night Harrower
The Ghouls (1975) starring Peter
Cushing and John Hurt. Two
high-spirited couples have a
car race to Lands End but
before they reach their
destination they bring them to
a halt and into the welcoming
arms of the owner of a lonely,
dark, mansion. Directed by
Freddie Francis.

12.55 Weather.

TV-am

6.25 Good Morning Britain
presented by Henry Kelly and
Toni Arthur. News and
weather at 7.00 and 8.00;
Sport at 7.10; Jani Barnett's
pick of the week at 8.30;
George Best at 7.15 and
cooking hints from Rustie Lee
at 8.15.

8.40 Data Run includes news of the
1984 Top Fair; viewers
poems; pop group Slide; and
space cartoons.

LWT/LONDON

9.25 LWT Information. 9.30
Sesario Street. Learning
made fun by the Muppets.
10.30 The Saturday Show.
The 50th programme and the
special guest is Jeremy
Beadle, famous for the odd
announcements he imparts on
TV-am. Winners of the Knight
Rider competition talk about
their prize-winning trip to
Hollywood.

12.15 World of Sport introduced by
Dickie Davies. The line-up is:
12.20 The US indoor athletic
championships; 12.35 The
National Breakdown Rally,
held in north Yorkshire; 12.45
News 12.50 On the Ball with
Ian St. John and Jimmy
Greaves; 1.20 The TV Six;
from Doncaster the 1.30, 2.00
and 2.30 races, from Kempton
the 1.45, 2.15 and 2.45 events.

2.55 Darts. The Greene King World
Challenge between England
and the Rest of the World at
Cheltenham; 3.40 a preview of
tonight's fight to be shown live
on ITV at 10.15 between
Benny Peacock and the
French European
middleweight champion, Louis
Acarias; 3.45 half-time scores
and reports; 4.00 Wrestling
from Winsted 4.45 Results
service.

5.00 News 5.05 Fraggie Rock.
5.35 The Fall Guy. Adventures of a
stunt man turned bounty
hunter by John Badham.

6.30 Child's Play. Young children's
discoveries are interpreted by
adults.

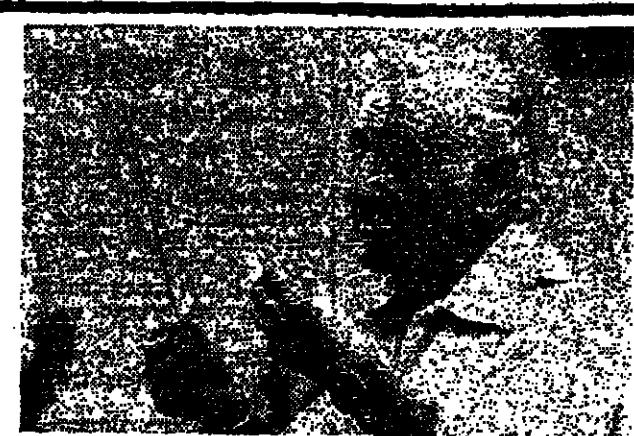
7.00 2-1 Quiz game presented by
Ted Rogers, this week with a
country theme.

8.00 Film: Silver Streak (1978)
starring Gene Wilder and
Richard Pryor. Comedy set on
board a train travelling to
Chicago concerning
murdered professor and a
book publisher. Worth
watching for the spectacular
ending. Directed by Arthur
Hiller.

10.00 News and sport.
10.15 Boxers live coverage of the
fight in Paris between Britain's
Tony Sibson and the holder of
the European middleweight
title, Franchnan, Louis
Acarias.

11.15 London news headlines
followed by Rock Concert
featuring the Afro-rock band,
Osibisa.

12.15 Best of Saturday Night Live
with Richard Pryor, the
Muppets and Gil Scott-Heron.
1.15 Night Thoughts from Michael
Meacher, MP.



Leonard Bernstein conducts the BBC Symphony Orchestra in
a new interpretation of Elgar's Enigma Variations
(BBC 2, 7.45pm)

BBC 2

6.25 Open University: until 3.10
3.10 Film: The Iron Mask (1929)
starring Douglas Fairbanks
Senior. Swashbuckling
adventure of the Three
Musketeers. Directed by Allan
Dwan.

4.30 Film: Sinbad the Sailor (1947)
starring Douglas Fairbanks
Junior. Like father, like son.
Junior arms himself with a
sword as he goes on the trail
of treasure. Directed by
Richard Wallace.

6.25 Modern Art: Pissarro: An Open
University production in which
T. J. Clarke discusses the
attempts by Pissarro to marry
his left-wing political beliefs
with his art.

6.50 Sight and Sound in Concert.
David Hepworth introduces a
concert given by Aled Jones.
7.30 News from Jan Leeming plus
sports details and weather.

7.45 Elgar's Enigma. In memory of
the composer's death fifty
years ago this month, the
programme follows the BBC
Symphony Orchestra, leader
Rodney Friend, conductor
Leonard Bernstein as they
rehearse for and perform
Bernstein's personal
interpretation of the Enigma
Variations.

9.50 Strangers and Brothers.
Episode seven and a new
woman enters the life of Lewis
Elliot, Margaret Davidson (7).
10.40 The Light of Experience.
Revisited. Five people who
appeared in the series The
Light of Experience, five years
ago, talk to Sir Michael about
what they have learned in the
intervening years. Tonight's
subject is ex-convict turned
Anglican minister, Roy
Cotchpole, now a vicar in a
working class parish in
Nottingham.

11.00 John D. Loudermilk and his
Music. Highlights of the
singer's concert recorded at
the Kenton Theatre, Henley,
with guests The Furys and
Davey Arthur.

11.30 News.
11.35 Cricket: highlights of the third
and final one-day game
between New Zealand and
England in Auckland. Ends at
12.20.

CHANNEL 4

1.55 Make It Pay How to make
money from a hobby (7).
2.20 Film: Rage in Heaven (1941)
starring Robert Montgomery,
Ingrid Bergman and George
Seymour. Drama about a
wealthy industrialist who
hatches a plan to frame his
friend for murder. Directed by
W. S. Van Dyke II.

4.00 Film: Return to Glennascaul
(1951) starring Orson Wells. A
ghost story, set in Ireland,
about a traveller who gives a
sh to a young man who recalls
how he once gave a lift to two
unusual women. Directed by
Hilton Edwards.

4.20 Joe de Vries' An animated
film made in 1954 by Anthony
Gale.

4.30 Maria Malone. American
comedy series starring British
actress Lila Kaye.

5.05 Brookside. A compilation of
the week's two episodes.
6.00 No Problem. Comedy series
about a black London family.
6.30 The Other Side of the Tracks.
Paul Gambaccini talks to
Christie Hyde about how she
rehearses for and performs
Bernstein's personal
interpretation of the Enigma
Variations.

7.30 News headlines and weather
followed by Union World.

8.00 Twenty Twenty Video.
Escape from the USSR. The
story of Russian couple Oleg
and Irina Chikova who escaped
from a train travelling to
Chicago concerning
murdered professor and a
book publisher. Worth
watching for the spectacular
ending. Directed by Arthur
Hiller.

8.30 Sir William in Search of
Xanadu. The story of Glasgow
shipping magnate and art
collector Sir William Burrell.

9.30 The Avengers. Stead and Tara
rescue Tara's uncle from a
wildlife hotel.
10.30 Tennis Davis Cup. Highlights
of the doubles in the match
between Great Britain and
Italy.

11.45 Film: The Mask of Dimitrios
(1944) starring Sydney
Greenstreet. Thriller based on
Eric Ambler story about a
Dutch author who becomes
intrigued by the murder of a
criminal in Istanbul. Directed
by Jean Negulesco.

1.30 Closedown.

BBC 1

6.20 Open University. Until 8.50.
9.00 Postman Pat. For the very
young (7). 9.15 Sunday
Weather from the chapel, St
John's College, Nottingham.
10.00 Asian Magazine
highlights young Asian
magician Guru Ragsdale.

10.30 Play It Safe presented by
Jimmy Savile (7). 10.40 Maths
Nag. Lesson 16: Geometry (7).
10.55 Greek. Language and
People. Part eight (7).

11.20 Inside YTS. Programme three
of the series on the Youth
Training Scheme in action.
11.45 Madras Jeffery's Indian
Cookery Course. Recipe
three: Lemon chicken (7).

12.10 See Hear! A magazine
programme for the hand of
happening. 12.15 Making the
Most of the Micro (7). 1.00
Farming. 1.25 Taking Stock.
The joys of being 50 in the
1980s (7). 1.50 News.

1.55 Film: The Belle of St Mary's
(1945) starring Bill Crosby
and Ingrid Bergman. A
sentimental story of a school
that has fallen on hard times
and is searching for new
accommodation with the help
of Father O'Malley and Sister
Rose. Directed by Les
McCarey. 3.55 Bonanza. A
severe winter has the
Ponderosa and surrounding
ranches.

4.45 One Night in November. Terry
Wogan looks at the
Children in Need Appeal and
announces the amount of
money that was raised on that
November day. 5.15 Goodbye
Mr Chips. Part five and Chips
faces the impending war.

5.45 News with Jan Leeming.
5.55 Holiday. John Carr samples
the heat and the dust of
southern India; there are
reports from the ski slopes of
the Sierra Nevada, the
beaches of the Costa del Sol
and the streets of Granada.

6.30 Streetwise. The second of
eight programmes on self-
defence.

6.40 Songs of Praise from a
multitude of Portsmouth.
7.15 One by One. Episode five of
the series based on the Zoo
Verboten by David Yates.

8.05 Mastermind from University
College, Cardiff. The specialist
subjects are - history of
costume since 1400; epic
novels of R. F. Delderfield; the
life and works of John Keats.

8.35 Ever Reversing Circles. The
last on the comedy series.
9.05 News with Jan Leeming.
9.20 That's Life presented by
Eithne Rian.

10.05 Everyman: Your Neighbour's
Son - The Making of a
Torturer. The story of Michael
Petrou, one of the chief
torturers of the Greek
Colonels' regime.

10.45 The Winner of Cooking. Derek
Cooper unravels the mystery
of Japanese cooking.
11.15 Phil Silvers as Sergeant
Bilko.

11.40 Weather.

Radio 4

6.25 Shipping Forecast.
6.30 News. Morning Has Broken. 6.55
Weather. Travel. Programme
News.

7.00 News. 7.10 Sunday Papers. 7.15
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Airman in Cyprus 'leak' inquiry

By Rodney Cowton, Defence Correspondent

Intelligence officers in Cyprus are investigating possible security leaks involving young servicemen stationed at the British bases there.

The Ministry of Defence yesterday confirmed that a Senior Aircrewman of the Royal Air Force, whose name was not released, was "assisting the military authorities" investigating a possible unauthorized disclosure of official information. The investigations are said to be at an early stage, and it is not yet clear whether they will lead to a charge.

Investigations into the matter are said to have arisen after the aircraftman was lured into a room by a woman, possibly of Hungarian origin. These inquiries are said to have produced evidence of many approaches to young servicemen by women.

refused to comment on suggestions of Russian-backed attempts to lure servicemen into compromising situations in order to extract official information from them.

Last year's Statement on the Defence Estimates gave the number of British servicemen in Cyprus as being 4,757, of whom 3,367 were soldiers, 1,375 airmen and 15 sailors. The 100 soldiers of the British contingent of the multinational peace-keeping force, who recently withdrew from Beirut, are now aboard the ship, RFA Reliant, off Cyprus.

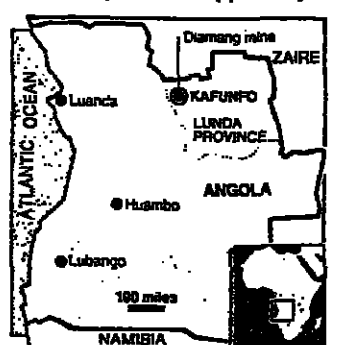
Cyprus is an important communications and intelligence gathering centre covering large areas of the Middle East. If Russia is involved in attempts to subvert servicemen, their efforts would be likely to be concentrated on those involved in communications work.

Unita rebels hold 16 Britons in Angola

Continued from page 1

extracting high quality diamonds from its bed.

There are few other inhabitants in the area and the mine is linked to Dundo, the administrative centre of the diamond mining area, by a continual shuttle flight. It is supplied by a



dirt road from Luanda and convoys of lorries have constantly been attacked on this road by Unita guerrillas.

In 1982 they blew up a bridge on this route and have continually threatened to attack the mines.

It is not clear whether the Unita guerrillas which attacked Kafunzu came over the border from Zaire, which offers them support, or whether they are one of the groups which have been infiltrating the eastern border of Angola.

The attack seems to be an attempt by Unita to stake its claim to a part in the negotiations between Angola and South Africa which have led to the setting up of a joint commission to monitor a ceasefire.

Ceasefire inquiry, page 6



Levitating Lendl: voted Sports Picture of the Year in a Sports Council and Royal Photographic Society competition. Chris Cole took the picture of Ivan Lendl for *The Times* at Queen's Club, London last summer with a Canon A1 camera (300mm lens, speed 1/1,000th, aperture F5.6) on Kodak Tri-X film.

Drivers end blockade in France

Continued from page 1

on the centre-right of the Socialist party, is one of the most popular ministers in the Government. M. Pitarin is a Communist. The Government, which at one time looked as though it was losing control of the situation, appears to have come well out of the dispute, demonstrating firmness with restraint and keeping its sang-froid throughout.

The European Commission announced in Brussels it will back owners' legal claims for compensation.

The blockades still in place yesterday evening were at Quimper and Brest in Brittany; at Tartas and Melhan in the Landes; at Pouey-Lescar in the Pyrénées Atlantiques; and at Bayau in the Nord Department.

Surprisingly few violent incidents have been reported considering the huge number of people affected by the dispute.

A few incensed motorists tried to storm through the blockades. Two people died but most of the injuries or deaths were accidental. A British lorry was the cause of one such fatal accident near Marseilles early yesterday morning.

At Salanches, on the approach road to the Mont Blanc tunnel where the blockades had all been cleared, British drivers were toasting the caretaker of the local sports hall, M. Michelle Astier and his wife Michelle, who accommodated dozens of them in conditions so bitter that some of their antifreeze liquid froze. Forty of them gave M. Astier a carriage clock and his wife flowers to show their gratitude.

"If it had not been for the hospitality of these people quite possibly some of us would have frozen to death in our cabs", said Mr Jack Teather of Bradford.

British motorists were given the all clear yesterday to head for the continent this weekend

Patricia Clough in the Italian Alps Juggernauts hit the long road home

Waving cheerily, Mr Tony Gover, of Southampton, headed his great juggernaut towards the Mont Blanc tunnel and home yesterday after the French lorry drivers lifted the blockade which had kept him and more than 20 British colleagues stranded at Courmayeur, on the French-Italian border for more than a week.

"All being well, I'll be home tomorrow morning," Mr Gover said.

He was among the first 50 lorry drivers allowed through the tunnel soon after 10am. Half an hour later, the first of another 30 went through from the French side, drew up at the Italian customs post here.

"No one is going to be keeping to the speed limit today," said another British driver as he watched the first lorries leave. "We all want to be home as fast as possible."

Word that the blockade was breaking up spread like wildfire among the drivers as they awoke in their icy cabins along the high mountain road.

The air soon became thick with choking clouds of diesel smoke from long-idle engines as the great lorries skidded and heaved in the filthy snow.

As a precaution against jams in the tunnel, French and Italian border police initially sent lorries rough in batches of 50, but by lunchtime, traffic was flowing normally.

Intense relief spread among the lorry drivers who have become extremely edgy as the blockade wore on and had begun demanding that the British Government fly them home.

There was also relief among the 16 to 20 coach drivers who had been worried as to how they would get their large parties of schoolchildren home.

Among the first to leave

yesterday were Mr Neil Cook and his co-driver, Mr Nicky Jones with their party of 40 children and 10 teachers from Ludlow.

"I don't know what we would have done if they hadn't lifted the blockade," Mr Cook said. "We were going to go through the tunnel and back via Courmayeur and back via Courmayeur. But we just heard that the pass has been blocked by avalanches."

"We've heard that we can get all the way through France."

Some lorry drivers were biding their time for a few hours - fearing that the road would be closed again and they would be trapped in France.

"I'm going to go ahead but if they stop me again, I shall do something silly," said Mr Gerald Kelly, of London. "I've been here nine days, and I don't want to be stuck any longer."

Down at the carabinieri station in Courmayeur, Mr Civil, the British Consul in Milan, was handing out money to drivers who had run short. "Their requests were very reasonable, the maximum was a hundred pounds."

Official regulations for lending money to stranded Britons - either to have the money deposited with the Foreign Office in London, or to exchange their passports for a temporary substitute as a waived instead, the drivers were being simply asked to sign an undertaking that they would repay the money.

"What happens next is not my responsibility," Mr Civil said; the question of repayment would be sorted out in London. Some of the owner drivers had complained that the blockade was ruining their home.

Among the first to leave

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Solution of Puzzle No. 16,358

Solution of Puzzle No. 16,363

The Times Crossword Puzzle No. 16,364

Name: _____

Address: _____

ACROSS

1 Article in tree is, perhaps, initially an elusive thing (4-1-3-4).

9 Cling to this delicious oriental drink (9).

10 Where bad drivers can end up (5).

11 To do a favour in return, I'll accept one pound (6).

12 In other words, I am one sailor in a cutter (8).

13 Riddle whose meaning is heartlessly obscure (6).

15 Ball, in a manner of speaking (6).

18 What's left without a memento? (8).

19 Crush the spirit (6).

21 Dance with lout not a publicity stunt (8).

23 Smear with mud the bottom half of a U-boat (6).

26 Surly, wandering deity (5).

27 Travelling, I can take time with books (9).

28 Doctor is tipsy - chart needs rewriting (12).

DOWN

1 Engaging to lose the rest, by implication (7).

2 See the state of the place! (5).

3 Society members love to classify people (9).

4 Welcome shower (4).

5 Miserable, we would go outside to be ill (8).

6 Be off the point? Stuff! (5).

7 Answer to sum not right, not quite (8).

8 Lament about the lady in red (6).

14 I am second, not in time to offer a sacrifice (8).

16 Having been elected, Attlee was harsh (9).

17 Frenzied protest murderer put up (9).

18 Hardy is right to love sculpture (7).

20 Tabitha's moved home (7).

22 Look up about the sappers in battle (5).

24 Become entangled in first-rate fiddle (5).

25 Call for attention loudly, then one gets sound equipment (2-2).

Today's events

Royal engagements
Duchess of Gloucester carries out engagements in Liverpool; as Patron, National Association of Gifted Children, visits Mersey & Wirral branch, Fiddington, Comprehensive School, arrives 10.45; and later opens Thirimer Green Development, 12.10. At 12.55 Her Royal Highness visits Huxton College, Knowsley.

New exhibitions
Tim Whitaker - photographic exhibition: Museum of Lakeland Life Industry, Abbot Hall, Kendal, Cumbria: Mon to Fri 10.30 to 5.30, Sat and Sun 2 to 5 (ends April 22).
Shoes and hand-made lace, both at Guildford House Gallery, 155 High Street, Guildford: Mon to Sat 10.30 to 4.50 (ends March 24).

Last chance to see
Printmakers, an exhibition of work by Cheryl Aaron, Anita Ford, Julia Wilson and Pat Schavert, Playhouse Gallery, Harlow, Essex: Sat 11 to 8.

"Past Imperfect" - work by Marc Camille Chaimowicz: John Hansard Gallery, the University, Southampton: Mon to Sat 10 to 6, closed Sun.
The Canadian Landscape: paintings selected from the Ontario Heritage Foundation: City Museum and Art Gallery, Single Circus, Plymouth: Sat 10 to 6.
British Studio Glass: Glasgow Art Gallery and Museum, Kelvingrove, Glasgow: Sat 10 to 5 (ends today).

Misc

Concert by the Birmingham Bach Society, Birmingham Cathedral, Birmingham, 7.30.
Concert by the Wessex Chamber Choir, Bath Abbey Bath, 7.30.
Concert by the University Chamber Orchestra, Turner Sims Concert Hall, Southampton University, Southampton, 8.
Concert by the Orchestra De Camera, Benn Hall, Regby, 8.
Eleanor Wind Quintet, Lavenham Guildhall, Suffolk, 7.30.

General

The 4th Bristol classic motorcycle show, Bristol Exhibition Centre, Bristol, 10 to 7, tomorrow 10 to 7, (until 26 Feb).
Turner and Constable Day School and day conference of lectures and discussions on the work of the two artists, the Whitworth Art Gallery, University of Manchester, Oxford Road, Manchester, 10 to 4.15.

Tomorrow

Royal engagements
Duchess of Gloucester, patron, Association for Spina Bifida and Hydrocephalus, attends Night of a Hundred Stars, Theatre Road, Drury Lane, 6.45.

Last chance to see

75th annual Arts Club exhibition the Manor House, Castle Yard, Ilkley, Yorkshire: Tues to Sat 10 to 5 (ends today).

A prize of *The Times* Atlas of the World (comprehensive edition) will be given for the first three correct solutions opened next Thursday. Entries should be addressed to *The Times*, Saturday Crossword Competition, 12 Coler Street, London WC9 9JY. The winners and solution will be published next Saturday.

In the garden

The best time to propagate snowdrops and crocuses is while they are in bloom or after flowering before the leaves die down. Lift the clump and divide it into individual bulbs and replant them. It is surprising how fast one can multiply these bulbs by division. It is a good time to tidy up flower beds and borders, removing the old, dead, cut-down stems of herbaceous plants and lightly loosening the soil with a hand fork.

Herbaceous plants may be lifted and divided now if one wishes to increase the stock. Michaelmas daisies are best lifted and divided about every three years. Take off and replant single shoots with plenty of roots. These divisions will produce large flower heads while the old clumps will produce progressively smaller flowers each year.

On fine days if you have the energy, give the lawn a vigorous mowing with a lawnmower. Cut down grass and decayed grass mowings that have built up into a thick "thatch". Then, in early March, apply the first of two dressings of a general soluble fertilizer.

National Day

Kwai's National Day falls on the date of accession to the throne of Sheikh Abdullah al-Sabih al-Sabih in 1961. In June of the same year the state gained its full independence after more than 60 years as a British protectorate.

The pound

| | Bank | Bank |
|-----------------|--------|--------|
| Australia \$ | 1.62 | 1.54 |
| Belgium S | 28.45 | 26.85 |
| Canada \$ | 85.00 | 81.00 |
| Denmark Kr | 1.88 | 1.81 |
| Finland Mk | 14.70 | 14.00 |
| France Fr | 8.49 | 8.29 |
| Germany DM | 32.25 | 31.75 |
| Greece Dr | 3.99 | 3.81 |
| Hongkong \$ | 16.00 | 15.00 |
| Ireland Pt | 11.78 | 11.10 |
| Italy Lira | 1.30 | 1.24 |
| Japan Yen | 247.00 | 237.00 |
| Netherlands Gld | 357.00 | 341.00 |
| Norway Kr | 14.53 | 13.91 |
| Portugal Esc | 11.58 | 10.98 |
| Spain Ptas | 200.00 | 190.00 |
| Sweden Kr | 1.96 | 1.82 |
| Switzerland Fr | 237.00 | 218.00 |
| USA \$ | 12.00 | 11.40 |
| Yugoslavia Dnr | 3.31 | 3.14 |
| | 1.51 | 1.46 |
| | 211.00 | 201.00 |

Rates for small denomination bank notes only as supplied by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Retail Price Index: 342.6. London: The FT index closed 8.9 up at 815.8.

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Roads

London and South-east: WC2: Large crane expected to cause some delays in the Strand, Wellington Road South, Bloomsbury closed due to sewer work; diversions: A4: Cromwell Road, British Telecom work on junction of Cromwell Road with Gloucester Road; diversions: A10: Traffic signals along St Mary's Street, Ely, Cambridgeshire. A45: Roadworks on Coventry-Daventry road at Fosse Crossing, Warwickshire. A34: Temporary traffic signals, located south of Newbold on Stour, Warwickshire.

Wales and West: A30: Resurfacing on westbound carriageway Cambourne by-pass. A361: Single lane and temporary signals on Trobridge to Hilperton road, Wiltshire. A35: Temporary traffic signals at Bow Bridge on A630 to Honiton road at Loughwood.

North: A575: Epton Street in Farworth, Greater Manchester, is closed near junction with Gladstone Road; diversions: A19/A1046: Reconstruction work at Portrack roundabout, Cleveland, north of River Tees. A699: Remedial work to structure of Watbury Bridge, Wolsingham, co Durham; traffic lights.

Scotland: A91: Single lane north side of St Andrews. A92: Single lane between A914 and A919 junction, south of Tay Road bridge. Fife: A92: Northbound carriageway closed, two ways on southbound; one mile north of Glenrothes. Fife: Car required.

Information supplied by AA

Anniversaries

Birch: Carlo Goldoni, dramatist, Venice, 1707. Pierre Renoir, Impressionist painter, Limoges, France, 1841. Enrico Caruso, Naples, 1873. Dame Myra Hess, pianist, London, 1890. Deaths: Robert Devereux, 2nd Earl of Essex, executed, London, 1601. Sir Christopher Wren, London, 1723. Thomas Moore, poet and musician, Devoe, Wiltshire, 1852. Baron Paul Julius von Reuter, founder of the news agency, Nice, 1899. Sir John Tenniel (born Feb. 28, 1820), illustrator (*Alice's Adventures in Wonderland*), and cartoonist for *Punch*, 1850-1901, London, 1914.

OU leaflets

Leaflets on BBC Open University programmes are available to non-students who send a large stamped addressed envelope to Information Officer, BBC Open University Production Centre, Walton Hall, Milton Keynes, MK7 6BH.

Weather

A ridge of high pressure over England and Wales will extend slowly northwards.

6am to midnight

London, SE, E England, East Angles, Channel Islands: Cloudy with isolated wintry showers; wind NE moderate, max temp 5 to 6C (37-41F).
Central S, SW, NW, central N, NE: Cloudy, S W Wales, Lake District, Isle of Man, Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, SW Scotland: Glasgow, central Highlands: Heavy falls. Some rain or patches, rather cloudy mainly dry, a few sunny intervals in sheltered areas; wind, variable of NE light; max 4 to 5C (39-41F).
Outside for tomorrow and Monday: mainly cloudy but dry in northern and western districts; cloudy with outbreaks of sleet or snow in E and S.

SE: A SASSAC: S North Sea: Strata of Dover, English Channel (E), Sea of Dover, English Channel (E), rough or very rough, St George's Channel Irish Sea: Wind light variable; sea smooth.

Sun rises: 6.56 am Sun sets: 5.32 pm
Moon rises: 3.28 am Moon sets: 11.05 am
New moon: March 2.

Tomorrow: Sun rises: 6.54 am Sun sets: 6.34 pm
Moon rises: 6.54 am Moon sets: 11.52 am
New moon: March 2.

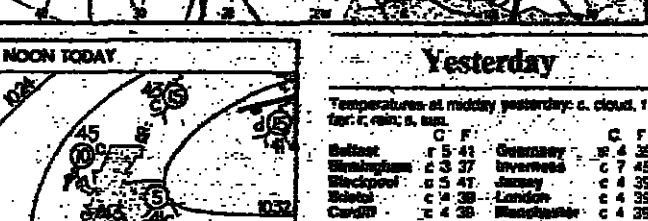
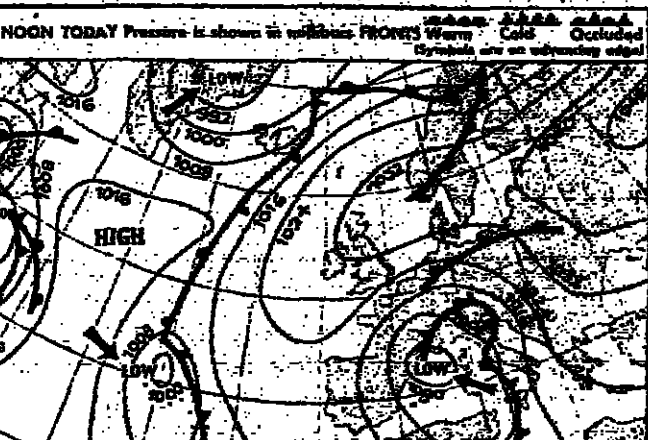
Lighting-up time

London 6.02 pm to 6.24 am
Bristol 6.02 pm to 6.24 am
Edinburgh 6.07 pm to 6.44 am
Manchester 6.07 pm to 6.26 am
Penzance 6.28 pm to 6.44 am
Tomorrow: London 6.04 pm to 6.22 am
Bristol 6.14 pm to 6.32 am
Edinburgh 6.09 pm to 6.46 am
Manchester 6.09 pm to 6.28 am
Penzance 6.28 pm to 6.42 am

Around Britain

| Location | Sun | Rain | Cloud | Max |
|---------------|------|------|--------|------|
| South-east | 4.31 | 4.30 | cloudy | 4.30 |
| London | 4.31 | 4.30 | cloudy | 4.30 |
| Edinburgh | 4.31 | 4.30 | cloudy | 4.30 |
| Manchester | 4.31 | 4.30 | cloudy | 4.30 |
| Birmingham | 4.31 | 4.30 | cloudy | 4.30 |
| Cardiff | 4.31 | 4.30 | cloudy | 4.30 |
| Exeter | 4.31 | 4.30 | cloudy | 4.30 |
| Gloucester | 4.31 | 4.30 | cloudy | 4.30 |
| Leeds | 4.31 | 4.30 | cloudy | 4.30 |
| Liverpool | 4.31 | 4.30 | cloudy | 4.30 |
| Nottingham | 4.31 | 4.30 | cloudy | 4.30 |
| Sheffield | 4.31 | 4.30 | cloudy | 4.30 |
| Southampton | 4.31 | 4.30 | cloudy | 4.30 |
| Stoke | 4.31 | 4.30 | cloudy | 4.30 |
| Swansea | 4.31 | 4.30 | cloudy | 4.30 |
| Torquay | 4.31 | 4.30 | cloudy | 4.30 |
| Wolverhampton | 4.31 | 4.30 | cloudy | 4.30 |
| Wrexham | 4.31 | 4.30 | cloudy | 4.30 |
| York | 4.31 | 4.30 | cloudy | 4.30 |

This information is subject to change.



Yesterday: Temperatures at midday yesterday: a cloud, 1 for 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

London: Yesterday: Temp: 5.5 to 8.5 pm, 5C (41F), max 6 pm to 8 pm, 3C (37F), min 8 pm to 6 pm, 4C (39F), max 8 pm to 6 pm, 4C (39F), min 8 pm to 6 pm, 4C (39F).

Highest and lowest

Yesterday: Highest day temp: Barnstaple 12C (54F), lowest day temp: Brighton 2C (36F), highest night temp: Kew 0.5C (33F), lowest night temp: Weymouth 5.5C (42F).

High tides

| Location | AM | PM | HT |
|---------------|-------|------|------|
| London Bridge | 7.50 | 8.20 | 8.10 |
| Aberdeen | 12.50 | 1.20 | 1.10 |
| Aberystwyth | 12.50 | 1.20 | 1.10 |
| Belfast | 12.50 | 1.20 | 1.10 |
| Cardiff | 12.50 | 1.20 | 1.10 |
| Durham | 12.50 | 1.20 | 1.10 |
| Exeter | 12.50 | 1.20 | 1.10 |
| Gloucester | 12.50 | 1.20 | 1.10 |
| Leeds | 12.50 | 1.20 | 1.10 |
| Liverpool | 12.50 | 1.20 | 1.10 |
| Nottingham | 12.50 | 1.20 | 1.10 |
| Sheffield | 12.50 | 1.20 | 1.10 |
| Southampton | 12.50 | 1.20 | 1.10 |
| Stoke | 12.50 | 1.20 | 1.10 |
| Swansea | 12.50 | 1.20 | 1.10 |
| Torquay | 12.50 | 1.20 | 1.10 |
| Wolverhampton | 12.50 | 1.20 | 1.10 |
| Wrexham | 12.50 | 1.20 | 1.10 |
| York | 12.50 | 1.20 | 1.10 |

This information is subject to change.

Abroad

| | | | |
|--------------|------|------|------|
| Algeria | 7.50 | 8.20 | 8.10 |
| Alexandria | 7.50 | 8.20 | 8.10 |
| Amman | 7.50 | 8.20 | 8.10 |
| Antwerp | 7.50 | 8.20 | 8.10 |
| Athens | 7.50 | 8.20 | 8.10 |
| Bahia | 7.50 | 8.20 | 8.10 |
| Batavia | 7.50 | 8.20 | 8.10 |
| Bombay | 7.50 | 8.20 | 8.10 |
| Buenos Aires | 7.50 | 8.20 | 8.10 |
| Calcutta | 7.50 | 8.20 | 8.10 |
| Canton | 7.50 | 8.20 | 8.10 |
| Cebu | 7.50 | 8.20 | 8.10 |
| Colon | 7.50 | 8.20 | 8.10 |
| Hankow | 7.50 | 8.20 | |